

The GRAPHIC



Twenty-First Year---January 10, 1914

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

AFTER OMAR KHAYYAM

By W. J. LINTON

In childhood's unsuspecting hours
The fairies crowned my head with flowers.

Youth came: I lay at Beauty's feet;
She smiled and said my song was sweet.

Then age; and, Love no longer mine,
My brows I shaded with the vine;

With flowers and love and wine and song
O Death! life hath not been too long.



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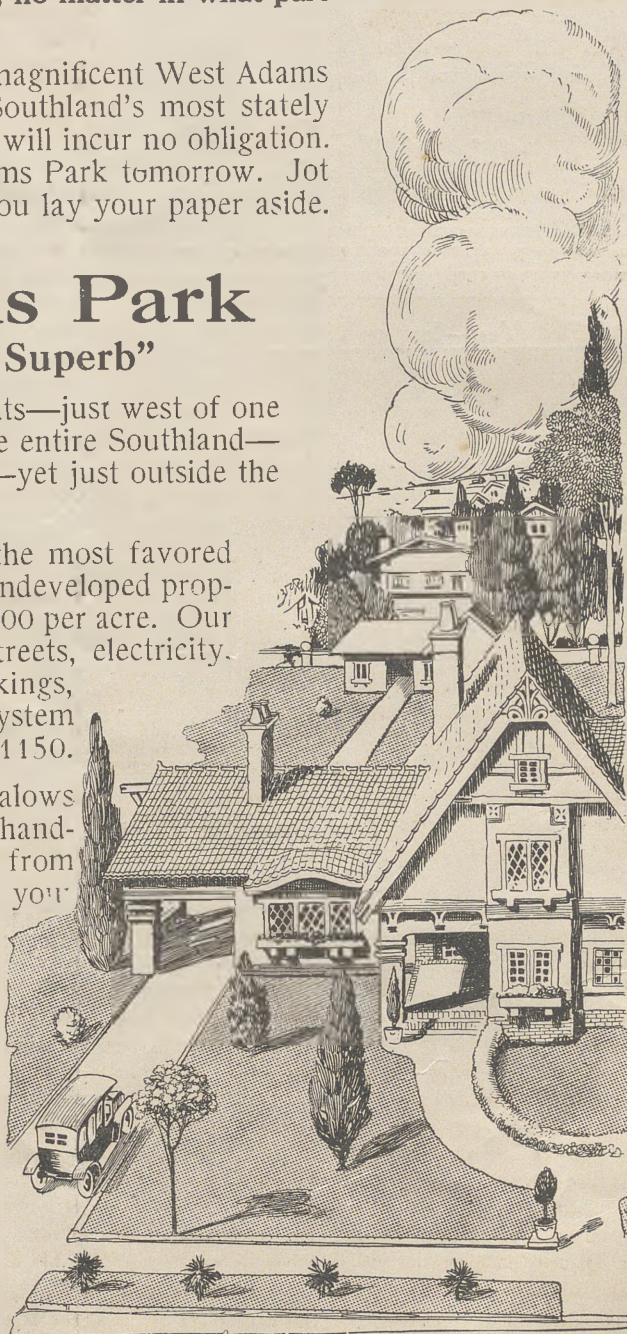
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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



WHY THE NATION SHOULD BE OPTIMISTIC

HAVING wiped out '13 for a hundred years the country is prepared to "smile and look pleasant" imbued with an optimistic faith that is engendered by a survey of most promising conditions. With the tariff question so well settled and out of the way, followed by a satisfactory solution of the currency problem, the manufacturing interests of the country are now able to make definite plans for the future, based on no uncertainties. Lower prices for steel will mean reductions all along the line or, at least, better qualities at no higher rates than of yore. Free raw materials will enable our manufacturers to snap their fingers at the foreign made goods, at the same time insuring to the consumers lower schedules.

All this makes for prosperity, for an era of good feeling. There will not be so excessive profits for the manufacturers, but there will be a fairer deal for the wage-earner whose dollar will go further and buy better materials for the same money than was wont to be the case under the high protective tariffs of special privilege days. On the heels of this economic reform, so pregnant with good results for the masses, comes the splendid constructive legislation embodied in the new currency and banking system, which gives the country what it has long needed, an elastic currency and centralization of reserves under government control, thus precluding the abuse of the new system by private interests. It is a wonderful step forward, the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

For this consummation the country is profoundly grateful to the master mind it has chosen to preside over the destinies of the nation. His course throughout has inspired the people with confidence and this is bound to be reflected in the commerce of the country which, virile and resilient under the new impetus, will stimulate and inspire all branches of endeavor. The crops are abundant, farmers have received a good return for their labors and the prospective bill for farm finance promises to insure to the agricultural interests an immeasurable amount of good. Co-operative rural banks are to be formed, through an addition to the national bank law, which are expected to act as saving and loan associations. It is planned to have one central bank for each state. These, uniting, will form the national rural bank of the United States. Farm bonds, issued by the co-operative banks, and secured by first mortgages, free of taxation, will prove so attractive to investors that money in consequence can be loaned to the farmers at reasonably low rates. It is a promising piece of prospective legislation.

Big Business is not nearly so bumptious as in the past. It has been taught a well-merited lesson and is inclined to be humble of spirit, deferring to the laws

on the statute books which it has so long defied. The old order changeth, as Mr. Wilson has pointed out, and our government, which has been for the last few years under the control of heads of great allied corporations with special interests, has emerged from this vicious system to exercise its natural functions. The struggle between Special Privilege and the plain people has been a highly educative process in which the true spirit of democracy has made itself felt as never before. Silent, but uplifting forces have been at work and in the material betterment that has ensued a more acute public conscience has been developed. It is well. Much remains to be done, but the country is greatly encouraged and has a right to be optimistic in tone. We should guard against our national besetting sin, that of extravagance, aim to live within our means, to avoid get-rich-quick methods and by leading sober, virtuous lives none of us need fear for what 1914 has up its sleeve.

HENEY REBUKED BY JOHNSON

IN HIS statements to the press, following the announcement by the governor of his determination to run for a second term, Francis J. Heney intimated that his candidacy for the United States senate in the last four months was with Governor Johnson's knowledge and his "specific approval," given him in personal interviews before he went to Massachusetts in October. This declaration was rather surprising in view of the known restiveness of the governor—to employ a mild term—toward the Heney aspirations. There is good reason to believe, in fact, that the governor strongly favors the ambitions of Chester Rowell for the office Heney covets. Perhaps, it is this predilection which has caused the executive to issue the following bulletin concerning the senatorial candidacy situation:

In justice to other Progressives the statement of Mr. Heney that I gave my specific approval to his candidacy for the United States senate should be corrected. The inference to be deducted from this language is that I was either advocating Mr. Heney's candidacy or was for him in preference to any other candidate. I do not assume to give and I have not given my specific approval to any aspirant's candidacy for United States senator; and I do not wish to be put in the position of preferring one Progressive over another for that or for any other office.

Reading between the lines this is a reproof to Mr. Heney for venturing to depict the governor as a partisan. Of course, it would be mighty poor politics for a candidate for governor to enlist openly as an advocate of any one candidate for office for which a dozen members of his party might be striving. Rowell is the official mouthpiece of the Johnson administration; he gives the smaller papers their cue for publication, directs their thoughts in the right direction, furnishes them ideas, and interprets official action for the benefit of the rank-and-file. Is it likely that Johnson would be such an ingrate as to give "specific approval" to Heney's candidacy when his fidus achates, Rowell, would be the sufferer? Perish the thought. Heney's aspirations are, in fact, distasteful to Johnson who, while openly non-partisan, is quietly letting the influential Progressives throughout the state know in which direction his favor lies.

It is curious that in the formal announcement of his candidacy for another term the governor makes no reference to his Messianic attributes. A few weeks ago, at the San Francisco Progressive conference, he told of the new Messiah that had come to redeem the state politically. It was the great Louis of France who explained, "France? C'est moi!" Modest Hiram did not go quite so far; he alluded to the new Messiah but allowed his hearers to make their own inferences. It was rather baldly done, but after the adulation poured at his feet, perhaps, it

was excusable. Evidently, the governor feels that his Messianic work is not fully accomplished, hence his determination to continue at the old stand, providing the people are still anxious to be saved.

JOHNSON YIELDS TO POPULAR CLAMOR

SOUND the hewgag, beat the tom tom! Our Hiram has pronounced his ipse dixit, he will be a candidate for governor to succeed himself. Let Te Deums well up to high heaven; prepare the feast for the rejoicing multitude, kill the fatted calf and the juice of the grape serve with unstinted hand. Yielding to the demands of his admiring constituents the governor has agreed to forego his wish for retirement or, failing that, his preference for a United States senatorship and in a spirit of self-sacrifice will buckle on his armor plate and lead the state hosts to victory or the other thing next fall. No personal solicitation for votes will mark the governor's candidacy, it is promised. He will present the record, the work and the accomplishments of his administration and leave it with the people to determine what to do.

Considering that the Progressives have decided—that is, the governor has decided for them—to break away from the Republican traditions and party organization, to campaign under their own colors, it is essential that a leader of force and proved ability head the procession. This argument has been earnestly presented to the executive whose desire to go to Washington has been warmly combated by the shrewd minds of the third party. Their protestations and appeals have at length carried the day so that Mr. Heney is now at liberty to contest with Brother Rowell for the senatorship. If the governor succeeds in his canvass the Fresno editor is likely to win the toga since it is undoubtedly true that Johnson and his personal following largely favor Rowell's candidacy.

We are not disposed to undervalue the governor's services. He rimmed the political horizon at a time when the people were properly disgusted with railroad domination in the state and were ripe for revolt. A leader was all that was needed and Johnson proved to be an excellent campaigner. In the main, he has given good account of himself. His crown of glory is the admirable railroad commission whose fair rulings and general supervision of corporation procedure have evoked the applause of the judicious. That all the foolish bills introduced by a reform legislature are chargeable to the governor is, of course, absurd. He is no more responsible for the freak measures than the newspaper proprietors who seek to convince the public to the contrary.

For his errors of judgment, however, he must be held accountable and in instances they have so seriously marred his administration as almost to counterbalance his virtues. Witness his desertion of the state for three months to engage in political campaigning for his own aggrandizement, not scrupling to demand his vouchers for full salary all the time he was absent. In that period he was striving to defeat the party whose following had elected him to office and whose largest percentage of taxpayers contributed the money he drew for services not performed. Worse than that he was accepting their pay while campaigning to upset their policies. We are not saying their theories were the best in the world, but we do exclaim against the questionable conduct of the executive.

In helping to bring on the era of homicides in this state by continual reprieves of murderers and by overriding the decisions of judges and juries he was at grievous fault. The more so, because it is generally believed his course was dictated by certain of his newspaper supporters opposing capital punishment

and cherishing maudlin sentiment for murderers. As a criminal lawyer Johnson earned his salt by keeping malefactors from suffering the consequences of their sins. This he did for hire, not because the criminals he defended appealed to his finer feelings. Why should they? His bigotry was evidenced in the jamming through the legislature of the anti-alien land law bill, a measure directed against the hard-working, inoffensive Japanese and in no sense demanded by the people. In fact, the bill was in the nature of an unpleasant surprise, neither needed nor sought by the majority.

One of his lieutenants, instrumental in enacting this bit of vicious legislature, was Senator Thompson of Alhambra whose desire to cover the trail of the Torrens land amendment was served by the prominence given to the anti-alien land law measure. The governor made no effort to get the Torrens bill out of the senate committee; it was not an "administration bill." How could it be when his closest co-workers were interested in its death, seeing it was leveled at their industry—an industry that costs the people of Los Angeles county upward of \$800,000 a year.

These shortcomings tend to show the limitations of Governor Johnson and yet he is, despite all drawbacks, a strong candidate before the people and will probably be elected unless a coalition is formed between the Democrats and Republicans. Thus far, we are frank to say, no candidate, even of a tentative nature, has been mentioned who has the ghost of a show against Johnson in a three-cornered campaign. The "Pinky" Snyders, the Fred Halls, the dear little Van Wycks and others of that type will not interest the masses as against the bombardment of the voters by Johnson. Only a man of Franklin Lane's caliber, indorsed by the Republicans, is at all capable of leading the allied opposition to victory. Better Johnson with his known faults and his known virtues than a spineless governor of mediocre ability or less. We congratulate the Progressives on the decision of Hiram Johnson to hew to the line.

HATS OFF TO THE BAVARIA'S CREW

HEROIC actions always deserve recognition and it is hoped the Carnegie Hero Commission will not overlook the brave deed of the boat's crew from the German steamer Bavaria which, under gallant Officer Richard Knoeckel, at great personal risk, took off the eight sailors left clinging to the forepart of the Oklahoma after the ill-fated tanker broke in two, the after part sinking at once, carrying a number of the crew to their graves. Despite the mountainous waves the rescuers fought their way to the bobbing fragment of ship, caught a rope tossed by the half-drowned men, down which they slid to safety, the small craft, meanwhile, kept from being battered to pieces by the herculean efforts of the hardy Germans.

Contrast their self-sacrificing conduct with the queer actions of the crew of the Spanish steamer Manuel Calvo, the first ship to respond to the Oklahoma's wireless distress call. According to Captain Alfred Gunter of the Oklahoma the Calvo lowered a boat after considerable delay, but accomplished nothing and with the return of the boat's crew to the steamer the latter actually steamed away, leaving the wrecked men to their fate. The succored captain is bitter in his denunciation of such apparent heartlessness and conversely warm in his praises of the Bavaria's sailors who risked their lives repeatedly in the work of rescue. Making due allowance for the natural gratitude of those saved it is possible that the Calvo's crew did the best it could; at least, an attempt was made to reach the men in peril.

We are loth to believe cowardice or heartlessness was displayed by those aboard the Calvo and judgment should be reserved until the Spanish officers have opportunity to be heard. However, it is pleasanter to dwell on the other side of the picture—the successful work of rescue performed by the brave men of the Bavaria. This leads to the reflection that old-time travelers invariably pay tribute to the sturdiness of the German sailors, their good seamanship, their dependence in emergencies. In the China seas, in the antipodes, in the Indian ocean, in South Amer-

ican waters we have heard warm praises bestowed on German sailors, officers and crew, for their all-around good qualities on occasions that try men's souls. Our best salute to Officer Knoeckel and his brave associates.

REAFFIRMING A JUST DECISION

RATHER than have it said that he railroaded a man to his death Judge Gavin W. Craig, of the superior court, gave counsel for the murderer, Bostick, slayer of Montague, fair opportunity to show cause why the sentence of death should be set aside. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court, but no grounds for a reversal of the decision are apparent to those familiar with the law, although, of course, the defendant's attorney, to earn his fee, is bound to employ every artifice known to his profession to prove the injustice of the sentence pronounced on his errant client. That Bostick or Fariss must pay the full penalty provided for his crime is retributive justice, honestly and fairly administered.

As to the pardoning power which in the past has been so unwisely used in this state Judge Craig is eminently right when he says it should be vested, not in the governor alone, but in the prison board. He remarks: "Sentiment and political influence often free the man who remains most dangerous to society. Witness the absurd Christmas pardons of murderers by some of the southern governors, without any regard to whether the favored man has been cured of criminality. A properly constituted prison board, able to determine more or less accurately the degree of reformation, might much more safely be trusted with the pardoning power."

Certainty of punishment, undoubtedly, acts as a deterrent upon many of the criminally inclined, but if we remove the fear of capital punishment there will ever be a percentage ready to commit murder so long as there remains the chance of a pardon if convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. In these days of trial by technicalities there are so many opportunities afforded the well-supplied murderer of escaping with a light sentence or going scot free through the convenient temporary insanity plea that he is ready to take the chance. Reform of our criminal laws is the first consideration if we would reduce the percentage of crimes, so that punishment may be swift to the evil-doer. Abolishing capital punishment is merely the removal of a safeguard against crime.

MISS HOBBS OF OREGON

TURNING from the contemplation of man-made performances we pause respectfully at the shrine of Miss Hobbs of Oregon, Governor West's private secretary, whom the executive sent to command the police authorities of the Copperfield district to close the saloons, which remained open in defiance of the state law. To employ a famous utterance Miss Hobbs came, Miss Hobbs saw, Miss Hobbs conquered. True, the city had to be placed under martial control before the governor's private secretary was able to enforce the majesty of the law which she represented, but no matter about details; the fact remains that it was a young woman who was delegated to carry out the mandate of the statute that was in contempt.

What a subtle tribute, this, to the suffragists of Oregon! Think of sending a delicately reared, cultured woman, hardly out of her teens, to a lawless frontier town, which insisted on defying the law because the liquor business was so profitable. Beauty, armed with the governor's delegated power, steps off the train and with uplifted hands cries, halt! in the name of the people of Oregon. Before her calm, clear, limpid eyes the deposed councilmen of Copperfields, who were the proprietors of the illicit bars under the ban, quailed, abashed. They promised to be good, to cease retailing the fiery Bourbon, the insidious Old Scotch, the redolent rye. But Miss Hobbs was not appeased by their pledges. The liquors were pronounced contraband and ordered seized, whereupon heartless militiamen rolled out the barreled stuff and broached the kegs in the streets, while the bottled goods were carefully cased and removed

far from Copperfields' temptation. This work Miss Hobbs personally superintended and, having witnessed the triumph of her cause, Sabbath day she attended church and enjoyed the sermon by the minister who is a member of the reform committee that petitioned the governor to enforce the law that was flouted.

Our most respectful genuflection to Miss Hobbs—Miss Fern Hobbs. She is a leaf worthy the plucking of any web-footed specimen of masculinity in the state and only the best is desertful of aspiring to her hand. As for Governor West we miss our guess if the women of Oregon don't keep him in office until every girl baby in arms is eligible to cast her vote for a further retention of their sex's champion.

SPRECKELS' EXPENSIVE WAIVER

FORTUNATELY for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Rudolph Spreckels' suit to declare his subscription of \$25,000 void because of the failure of the federal government to extend aid—an explicit part of his contract—has met defeat at the hands of Judge Seawell of the superior court of San Francisco. The adverse decision appears to have been rendered on technical grounds solely. Spreckels lost whatever rights he had when he made his second payment of \$2500, after the Kahn bill asking for federal aid had been defeated. By sending in his check, without recourse, he practically waived the original contract, rules the court, which enters a non-suit.

If Spreckels had been upheld the decision would have affected adversely many other subscriptions whose signatory makers were awaiting the outcome of Spreckels' suit before taking action. Money has ruled tight in the northern metropolis, as elsewhere, and since the amounts were subscribed many over-enthusiastic merchants and manufacturers have repented their generous pledges of three years ago. They were loth to take the initiative in renigging, with the possibility of being compelled to meet their obligations in any event, so allowed Spreckels to test his point before making any effort to get relief. Now they will keep quiet and pay as best they can.

Possibly, Rudolph Spreckels will perfect an appeal, but the waiver noted by Judge Seawell, doubtless, will be respected by the upper courts and act as a deterrent to a reversal of judgment. If contracts are to be held inviolate the strictest interpretation is necessary in case of attempts at annulment. There was a time and place for the abrogation of the one at issue, but Mr. Spreckels seems to have neglected to preserve his rights. Had he refused to pay the \$2500 at the time stipulated, on the ground that the governing provision cited had not been met, he could have gone into court with a clear case. By making the second payment after federal aid had been definitely refused he practically waived the provision, declaring his contract void, and must abide by the consequences. As he is better able to meet his financial obligations than ninety per cent of his fellow signatories there will be general satisfaction expressed over the decision that holds him to the contract.

SIGNS OF SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

VOLUNTARY retirement of members of the J. P. Morgan Co. from what has been termed interlocking directorships, whose tendency was regarded by the Pujo investigating committee as inimical to the public welfare, is a sign of an aroused conscience, for the prickings of which the Democratic administration must be given due credit. Following so soon the dissolution of the colossal telegraph and telephone combination, without friction and by friendly agreement, the pessimist is prone to give himself a smart pinch while wondering if, after all, the morals of the times are not improving?

From Detroit comes further evidence of this same spirit of social advancement. There, it is a big automobile manufacturing concern that is the focus of attention through a public announcement that the plan of profit-sharing with employes is to be established with a minimum wage of five dollars a day. Commenting on this step, together with the Morgan

trust-disintegration movement, Secretary of Commerce Redfield is quoted as saying: "It is a social advance, and one which realizes the value of men that may be, and I hope is, epochal. One must not dismiss the details of such a plan because this may only be done by one who knows the details of business, but the broad principle involved—that of recognizing the essential value of men and the equity of appraising that value at its true worth—is entirely sound."

When a concern like the Ford Motor Company voluntarily announces a reduction of working hours, without corresponding decrease of per diem, but, to the contrary, advances the minimum to \$5 and, in addition, declares its intention of distributing several millions of dollars annually among its employes there is good cause for general rejoicing and an expression of hope that the example thus set may be followed by other liberal-minded employers of labor. That this profit-sharing plan is not to be carried out indiscriminately is gratifying news. There should be an incentive and it is discerned in the organization by the company of a sociological department to investigate the living conditions of its men, those found using their money improperly are to be deprived of participating in the profits. By establishing this principle habits of thrift and sobriety are encouraged. It is true philanthropy.

BALDWIN REPUDIATES DR. COOK

FERVID supporters of that superb faker, Dr Frederick A. Cook, will be interested in learning that one of his thick-and-thin adherents, Captain Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, organizer of the Baldwin-Zeigler polar expedition in 1901, has been finally convinced of Cook's charlatany and has "struck his colors" to quote his own language. It seems that the champion pretender of the age has been engaged in preparing a memorial to congress asking for a survey of his claims—for the purpose of stimulating interest in his lecture campaign—and in his papers he used Baldwin's name so freely that the latter became suspicious of the polar pretender and reprimanded him for the unauthorized statements.

Baldwin had refused to desert Cook in the early stages of the controversy, which followed the return of Peary from the pole, and was widely advertised by Dr. Cook as an indorser of his claims. In a letter printed in the "Cook book" Captain Baldwin sought to defend the pretender from the charge of falsifying documents, refusing to accept the declarations of others to that effect. Now, he is convinced to the contrary since his own statements have been so amplified and altered by Cook that he has felt impelled to make public refutation of them. Even his letter that appeared in the "Cook book" was "cooked" and for two years Baldwin has been protesting against the further use of his name.

But the last straw was the attempt by Cook to misuse Baldwin's manuscript of polar studies, which he had left with the doctor, and which the latter had appropriated to embody in his memorial to congress, after making numerous interlineations and adding many pages of matter, all of which were to go forward to Senator Poindexter as the emanations of Captain Baldwin. In an interview in the New York Times Baldwin is quoted as follows:

Why, there is even included a list of fifty-odd explorers who, Dr. Cook claims, have upheld his allegations. I was supposed to vouch for these authorities and to assert that I knew they had indorsed Dr. Cook as represented. I never saw an indorsement of him by any one of them, except the late Admiral Schley, and many of them I never heard of in the field of arctic exploration. Now, this attempt to misuse my manuscript was made merely because I sought photographs and original data from Dr. Cook with which to illustrate the volume. I never dreamed of its use in the manner to which Dr. Cook attempted to turn it after I had loaned him a copy. The minute I opened my manuscript upon receiving it back I decided that I had a public duty to perform in giving notice to congressmen of the attempt made, and I left at once for Washington to take up the matter.

Of course, to those who long ago became convinced of Dr. Cook's pretensions, these later revelations cause no surprise. Perhaps, on the foolish persons in this region who cheered when the faker denounced

from the vaudeville platform those of us who had exposed his trickery the desertion of Baldwin from the Cook ranks may produce a shock, but their number is limited. When Baldwin was asked how he had come to stay so long in the Cook camp he said it was hard to believe the claimant had deliberately deceived, but after a careful study of documentary evidence he had become convinced that Dr. Cook "never was anywhere near the top of Mount McKinley and never got within hundreds of miles of the north pole. Baldwin states that he has reached the end of his years of defense of Cook which continued "until I learned for myself the manner in which he plays the charlatan with documents and letters." It will be recalled that Cook still quotes Gen. Greely as indorsing his views although that distinguished author and scientist has publicly repudiated his earlier stand. Doubtless, the Baldwin indorsement will be as tenaciously retained by Cook on and off the lecture platform.

CATALOGUED MACARONICS AND POETRY

LOVERS of poetry and those properly regardful of the credit of California abroad are greatly exercised over the recent award by the 700000000000 Booster Club of \$500 in cash for a mechanical composition, which is excellent when considered as a catalogue of the state's physical qualities, but as far removed from poetry as a stage made moon is from the heaven-set original. Since uttering our protest against the bestowal of first prize (in 1200 contributions) on the tumty-tum absurdity chosen we have been favored with a sight of twelve or fifteen of the rejected manuscripts, any one of which was superior in every way to the prize winner. In fact, we are almost convinced that the jury of award, among which were highly-intelligent, successful business men, did not read the manuscripts submitted, but accepted the decision without personal investigation.

Pasadena was well represented in the contest and creditably so. Of the dozen poems we have been privileged to examine five were written by residents of the Crown City. The author of one of them lives in attractive Oak Knoll, a charming, cultured woman whose ready wit and brilliant mind are the delight of her circle of friends and acquaintances. This is her genuinely poetic effusion:

CALIFORNIA

Do you hear her pine trees tossing high among
sierra snows?
Breathing down their spicy odors, blending sweetly
with the rose,
Hurling down the flashing rivers flowing wide
abroad the plain
To refresh the fields with verdure till they bloom
and bloom again!

Chorus:

Chorus:
Then come to California! She is fair and wise and true
And she stands with both hands open, calling you—calling you!
Do you hear her calling you?
Her golden beauty shining thro'
Veils of mist and amethyst,
She is calling, calling, calling you!

Do you know her wondrous valleys where the yellow
poppies lie,
Cloth-of-gold in royal welcome to the humblest
passer-by?
Where the mockingbird is pouring out his rapture
on the breeze
Over all the gleaming glowing Garden of Hesper-
ides?

Do you long for truth and justice? From the
mountains to the sea
Every pulse of generous Nature throbs in kindness,
full and free,
Where the blessing of the sunshine sets the eager
mind afire
With the purpose of right-living in the Land of
Heart's Desire.
(Chorus repeats)

Contrast the closing stanza with that of the prize-winner which reads:

Harbors, cities, smooth broad highways—
Sparkling water brought from hills—
Life is lived in California
With intensity that thrills!

It must be borne in mind that the prize "pome" is to be set to music and an additional award of \$2500 is to be made to the composer whose harmonious

production is deemed best worthy of being harnessed to what might be termed the "macaronics of the catalogue." Think of giving songful expression to a line itemizing—

Harbors, cities, smooth broad highways

What sort of music must be expected that is inspired by treatment so unpoetic? We ask the friends of California beyond the state boundaries to withhold judgment. Really, the 700000000 Booster Club is not to be taken seriously.

WORK OF THE GOOD FELLOWS COMMITTEE

STUDENTS of social problems have been deeply interested in the work of the voluntary relief committee of Los Angeles which gave so noble an account of itself in the few weeks prior to the Christmas holidays, its labors continuing until the close of the year. Organizing under the name of the Good Fellows Committee the workers, representing a number of the local social clubs, brought into direct contact and personal touch the rich and the poor, thus establishing a current of human sympathy which in so many instances means much more to the recipient than food and clothing.

Los Angeles, we believe, is the first large city of record successfully to carry out the experiment of having well-to-do families play "individual" Santa Claus to poor families, under careful supervision of a central organization which investigated all cases and eliminated the unworthy appeals. It is the results that will make special appeal to sociological workers everywhere. The Good Fellows Committee dispensed aid to the value of \$30,000 at an administrative expense of less than 3 per cent and the cost will not exceed 4 per cent when the work of the committee is complete, which expense will include the printing of 2000 copies of the committee's report for distribution among those who assisted in the good work and to organizations abroad that may desire to copy the plan.

While work of this kind on a large scale is, perhaps, only possible at the Christmas season, the fact that the committee dispensed charity, at any time, with an administrative expense of less than 4 per cent, when the usual cost in large cities is from 60 to 80 per cent is a significant fact of considerable interest. Moreover, it was not charity, per se, that was dispensed, but Christmas cheer, accompanied by human sympathy and human understanding, which means to the objects of succor so much more than if relieved through the cold machinery of a professional charitable organization.

Although the work was conducted under the auspices of the leading clubs of Los Angeles, to the Rotary Club is due the credit of originating the plan and volunteers from that club and from the general public carried out the details. Members of the Good Fellows Committee, as a matter of fact, were able to spare only a portion of their time to the cause and on the volunteers fall the heaviest share of the burden so generously assumed. There were those, however, who performed herculean tasks throughout the campaign, several breaking down from nervous exhaustion under the severe strain entailed by twelve to eighteen hours a day application for more than two weeks. These constituted the executive force and they, together with fifty volunteers, with a degree of unselfishness and efficiency worthy of the highest encomiums accomplished a task so stupendous that only a few realize how far in excess of early conceptions the work proved.

To the noble, unselfish men and women who so devotedly gave of their time and strength to the dispensing of Christmas cheer an appreciative public extends the fullest measure of praise. It were invidious to mention names and, in fact, the ones entitled to individual mention are in no sense desirous of publicity, but it is due to their efforts to say that a small balance is needed of about \$400 to meet the urgent wants they obligated themselves to see fulfilled. It has been the consistent policy of the committee not to canvass for contributions or donations which is why we mention the deficit required to wind up the work.

Hauptmann's Tragedy of 'Drayman Henschel'—By Randolph Bartlett

IT is impossible to read Gerhart Hauptmann's tragedy, "Drayman Henschel" without recognizing therein the influence, or perhaps only the reflection of Strindberg, yet with the idea so humanized that it bears little relation in its finality to the work of the Swedish master of psychological aberration. Strindberg is found most at home when he has a strong-willed, unscrupulous woman, her animal instincts highly developed, undermining the will and wrecking the life of a highly sensitized male organism. It was so in "The Father," "Comrades," "Creditors," and others. The woman selects her man, plans, watches for opportunities and insidiously takes advantage of them. But the Strindberg men and women are not "as you and I." They are mere lay figures, manikins created to enshrine a principle, an idea. They are monomaniacs all and never have interludes of play. In "Drayman Henschel" there is a situation quite similar. We have the woman who sees her opportunity to rule a man much her superior. She goes about the task of gaining her purpose deliberately and with inevitable success. Then once she has succeeded she destroys everything. Yet the woman was not the sole destroying element, adding the mind of the sorely beset drayman, for conscience had not a little to do with it as well.

Henschel is the victim of two women—one a weakling, petulant, foolish—the other strong, hiding her time, wise in a selfish way. The play opens with the former, Mrs. Henschel, bedridden, her six-months-old child rapidly wasting away beside her. Hanne Schal is the maid of all work in the modest but prosperous little home, which is a portion of a summer resort establishment. Her character is established at once by her rough manner with the sick woman, her custom of providing a young groom with pocket-money, and her servility toward Henschel himself. The man thinks of women but little. He is big, occupied with his business and with the affairs which others bring to him to settle; his geniality and common sense are proverbial, and he thinks evil of no one. He is not hard to dupe, and even his brother-in-law swindles him in a horse deal. His one interest, outside of his business, is children, and in this he is a strong Hauptmann type, for there is scarcely a play in which children do not occupy an important position. In "The Rats" it was the desire to provide a child for a childless home that precipitated the tragedy; in "The Sunken Bell" it was the children of the bell-founder who made it impossible for him to live on the heights—who represented his responsibility to society; in "Rose Bernd," it was the destruction of the child to be, toward which the drama drove inexorably; and "Hannele" is the whole tragedy of a child life itself.

So Henschel, childlike in his own mind and in his own relations to the world, finds his true affinity in children. He has tenderness for the pitiful baby, and only a casual thought for his sick wife, scarcely more than that she is necessary to the welfare of the infant. This is the inherent tragedy of Henschel—that he could not see things in their relations. He could examine each thing only as a complete entity or act. Interdependencies did not exist for him. His wife notes his concern for the child and his ignoring of her; she notes that he did not forget a trifling errand for the girl Hanne; she observes that when her husband leaves the room, Hanne follows by the same door. Then she wanders off into a half delirium, developing into hysteria, and the only thing that will quiet her is a promise from her husband, in the presence of Siebenhaar, the proprietor of the hotel, that he will not marry Hanne in the event of her own death. Henschel gives the promise.

This was February. In three months Mrs. Henschel is dead. Hanne is still keeping house for the drayman, and has developed a surprising tendency toward circumspection in her relations with Franz, the groom. She is so careful of her reputation even that she grows violent toward a peddler who comes around with the information that he has discovered that she has had an illegitimate child, now in the hands of her drunken, worthless father, in a town not far distant. She is not stirred by the recital of the frightful condition of her child, and insists that it is the daughter of a sister. It is soon clear that all this is to keep herself free from scandal to further her plans in connection with Henschel. At last she tells him that she will have to leave his house, that people are talking about them, and she weeps a few dry tears about it, and about the poor baby which she fears will miss her care now that it has no mother. Henschel has had a good many other things to worry him, and as Hanne has been efficient in her work and a competent aid in every way, the new thought disturbs him. Then too, Siebenhaar is unable to repay a loan of a thousand crowns. Hen-

schel is fairly distracted with annoyances. Siebenhaar advises him to marry again, and as the witness to the promise given the dying first wife, he assures his friend that such a promise cannot be regarded as binding. It was given only to quiet a dying woman. Henschel's slow mind takes this course at Siebenhaar's suggestion and Hanne's plans reach fruition.

The winter comes again and there is a transformation in Hanne again. She is untrue to her husband, and her doings are common gossip. Henschel is away from home a great deal, the baby is dead, and Hanne, now practically running the business, is considerable of a virago. Even her affection for the waiter, George, who has supplanted Franz in her good graces, is tigerish. Henschel is dissatisfied with his life and groping for something to still the unrest which he feels about him and Hanne, he learns of his wife's illegitimate child, and without saying a word to her of his intentions, goes and gets it. The first wife's brother, Walther, tells how it happened, incidentally giving one of the best portraits of the drayman in the entire play. Walther, likewise, was unaware of Henschel's plan, and the two of them were sitting in a tavern in Quolsdorf:

WALTER. We was sittin' there an' then, after a while, your father came in with the bit of a girl.
MRS. HENSCHEL. 'Tis no girl o' mine!

WALTER. I don't know nothin' about that! I knows this much though; he's got the child out there. He went up to your father an' he said: The child's a pretty child,—Then he took her in his arms an' petted her. Shall I take you with me, he axes her, an' she was willin' right off.

MRS. HENSCHEL. Well, an' my father?

WALTER. Well, your father didn't know who Henschel was.

MRS. HENSCHEL. Better an' better! An' is that all?

WALTER. (Almost addressing George now.) No, there was nothin' more. He just took the little one out an' said to your father: I'll let the lass ride horseback. An' she kept cryin' out: Lemme ride! Then Henschel mounted his great Flemish horse an' I had to hand the child up to him. After that he said, "Good-bye, an' rode off."

MRS. HENSCHEL. An' father just stood there an' looked on?

WALTER. What was he goin' to do about it? The whole village might ha' turned out for all the good it would ha' done. When once Henschel lays his hands on somethin'—I wouldn't advise nobody to cross him! An' there's no one in the county that likes to pick a quarrel with him neither! Your father, he didn't know what was goin' on. Then suddenly, o' course, he roared like fury an' cried out an' cursed more'n enough. But the people just laughed. They knew Henschel. An' he—Henschel—he just said reel quiet: Good luck to you, Father Schal; I'm takin' her along. The mother is waitin' for her at home. Stop drinkin'! he said, an' maybe there'll be a place with us for you some day, too.

Henschel is surprised and disappointed at his wife's reception of her daughter, for instead of bringing something which would create the peace for which he has longed, conditions grow worse. He is bewildered and the relations come to the breaking point:

HENSCHEL. A man can't never know how to please you. There's no gettin' along with women folks. You always acted as if—

MRS. HENSCHEL. (With tears of rage) That's a lie if you want to know it!

HENSCHEL. What's a lie?

MRS. HENSCHEL. (As above) I never bothered you about Berthel. I never so much as mentioned her to you!

HENSCHEL. I didn't say you had. Why d' you howl so? On that account, because you didn't say nothin', I wanted to help you in spite o' your silence.

MRS. HENSCHEL. But couldn't you ha' asked? A man ought to say somethin' before he does a thing like that!

HENSCHEL. Well now, I'll tell you somethin'; this is Saturday night. I hurried all I could so's to be at home again. I thought you'd meet me different! But if it's not to be, it can't be helped. Only, leave me in peace! You understand!

MRS. HENSCHEL. Nobody's robbin' you o' your peace.

HENSCHEL. D' you hear me? I want my peace an' that's all. You brought me to that point. I didn't think nothin' but what was good doin' this thing. Gustel is dead. She won't come back no more. Her mother took her to a better place. The bed is empty, an' we're alone. Why shouldn't we take care o' the little lass? That's the way I think an' I'm not her father! You ought to think so all the more, 'cause you're the child's mother!

MRS. HENSCHEL. There you are! You're beginnin' to throw it up to me this minute!

HENSCHEL. If you don't stop I'll go to Wermelskirch an' not come back allnight! D' you want to drive me out o' the house?—I'm always

hopin' things 'll be different, but they gets worse—worse! I thought maybe if you had your child with you, you'd learn a little sense. If these goin's on don't end soon—

MRS. HENSCHEL. All I say is this: If she stays in the house an' if you tell people that she's mine—

HENSCHEL. They all know it! I don't have to tell 'em.

MRS. HENSCHEL. Then you c'n take your oath on it—I'll run away!

HENSCHEL. Run, run all you can—all you want to! You ought to be ashamed o' yourself to the bottom o' your heart!

All that remains is the disintegration of the magnificent character that was Henschel. He has become entirely dominated by his wife, and is the laughing-stock of the community which formerly used to regard him as its oracle. Walther speaks plainly: "People came from far an' wide to get your advice. An' what you said, that was—you might say—almost like the law o' the land. 'Twas like Amen in church. An' now there's no gettin' along with you." There is a riotous scene in the tavern, with Henschel hurling men about him like bits of wood, in his only kind of a reply to the accusations made against his wife. At last he sends for her to meet her denouncers, and when her only reply is to curse them, throw her apron over head and run out, he realizes in a flash that all that has been said is true, and breaks under the blow.

The last act is as terrible a thing as ever was written. It is the culmination of the tragedy of the victim, not of the creator of evil. In a room lighted with the ghastly half-revealing, half-concealing moonbeams, Henschel raves, not in the frenzied manner of a maniac, but gently as he has lived. The disintegration of the strong man is a spectacle upon which one may not look unmoved.

Suspicious suggested by neighbors that Hanne hastened the death of the first Mrs. Henschel, and actually was the cause of that of the baby, stir in Henschel's brain until he almost accepts them; but more potent even than these dark thoughts is the memory of his promise to his wife not to marry the servant. He realizes that he has been trapped, that his life is destroyed. It is in this scene that the genius of Hauptmann is revealed. Where Strindberg would appear as the mere virtuoso, playing upon the emotions, Hauptmann's creatures live and tremble with the awful burden of self-imposed suffering. For details you must go to the play itself. It is as tremendous as the banquet scene in "Macbeth" or the storm scene in "King Lear." It is the rending of a soul which aspired greatly, and became the victim of the schemes of a woman trusted implicitly, and in this also is not unlike the tragedies of Lear and of Macbeth.

Yet if there are those who feel that in "Drayman Henschel" and "The Rats," Hauptmann has given the women the worst of it, he has made full amends in "Rose Bernd." This is a frank, outspoken drama of the seduced girl. The lover is not entirely to blame, for his life is love-hungry but enchaind. Then there is a scoundrel who takes advantage of accidental knowledge of the girl's secret; her father, an unrelenting bigot; her fiancé, weakling in frame and despised by his neighbors, but great of soul beyond his dogmas and able to forgive all; and in the background, the invalid wife of the man who caused it all. The spirit of all these plays has been expressed better by their translator, Professor Lewisohn, than anyone can hope to express it without his own intimate knowledge:

"One does not feel that these women are called into a brief existence as foils or props of the protagonists. They led their lives before the plays began: they continue to live in the imagination long after Henschel and Rose have succumbed. The stream of their lives must flow on. And one asks how, and whither? To apply such almost inevitable questions to Hauptmann's characters is to be struck at once by the exactness and largeness of his vision of men. Few other dramatists express one with an equal sense of life's fullness and continuity,

"The flowing, flowing, flowing of the world."

(Gerhart Hauptmann's Dramatic Works, Volume II. Translated by Prof. Ludwig Lewisohn. B. W. Huebsch.)

Among recent get-rich-quick plans disclosed the airiest is a scheme of a Los Angeles man to bring persons to California, transportation free, on payment of a registration fee of one dollar. With the money so obtained the philanthropic recipient proposed to build a gigantic airship and call, personally, for the contributors. Uncle Sam is not taking kindly to the plan, however, and the idea will have to be abandoned.

NEW YORK'S SPIRIT OF GOODWILL SHOWN

At this time there is abroad in New York a spirit that seems to stand for a long reaction against the commercialized holiday into which the beautiful old Christmas festival has degenerated. In different parts of the metropolis have been arranged trees meant to typify to the homeless the spirit that is back of the day and say to them that the big city is not entirely heartless, that there is a spirit of goodwill big enough to include those who seem to have no one to give them a personal thought. In addition, the Santa Claus Association has been busy with the letters that 20,000 children have written to Santa Claus, and the Spugs have had an immense Christmas party in the Grand Central Palace. It would seem that the name Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving might better be changed to Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving, for it is by no means composed of tight wads anxious to get away from the necessity of giving. They are trying to bring back the true spirit of Christmas and provide for those who might otherwise not have any Christmas. Besides, trees were given at various theaters for stage children, dinners were provided by the thousands by the Italian Society and the Salvation Army and the various charity organizations sought and obtained relief for their hundred neediest cases. A spirit of giving is abroad and giving in a better sense than we have had it before for it seems to be getting away from a narrow, personal thing to something bigger, broader, more generalized.

If we can really substitute a spirit of goodwill strong enough to make itself felt by the homeless wanderer in the street, for the silly, commercialized game of tag fostered by department stores and other interests with an opportunity to display tempting wares, making of Christmas an unpleasant time of strife both for the gift givers and the overworked and underpaid gift makers and gift distributors who have given of their strength, their youth, their health to feed the commercial monster of personal gain—if we can substitute something big hearted and generalized for this narrow, wrong thing that will mean peace on earth and good will to men because they are human beings, it may be that it will be the first step toward making it part of all life and not merely a sporadic effort confined to one day in the year. And it will mean the triumph of human imagination over the primitive dog eat dog nature that has from time immemorial actuated a large part of humanity. The heaven is working here and there. It is but a question of time when the awakened imagination of a few will leaven that of others. When that day arrives a new birth will have come to this earth of the best that is in us, it will overtop the base and selfish thing that has underlain the human struggle for place.

It is something like this that the big tree in Madison Square stands for. Long before the hour set on Christmas Eve for its first lighting the southern part of the park was filled with people waiting. At half past five the chimes in the Metropolitan tower began to play. As their tones died away trumpeters took their places and as the first strains of the Parsifal call rang out the star of Bethlehem in the top of the tree burst out bright against the sky. As it shone there a large choir of women sang "Holy Night" and "Oh Come All Ye Faithful" and a little boy chosen for the honor from the crowd, pressed the buttons and the lights shone out on the tree. It did not flash out all at once but gradually, in different parts of the tree, red, white, blue and green lights came out until the whole stood transformed and glorified. All this week it will give its message of good will to men. Late at night when the homeless wanderers gather coffee and sandwiches will be served and every night there will be singing by big musical organizations of New York. At City Hall park is another musical tree and at both Trinity Church and St. Paul's on Broadway singing of carols. One of the most interesting things in which children take part happens at The Chapel of the Intercession at Broadway and 158th street. A procession of children early in the morning march from the church to the grave of Clement C. Moore, who wrote the poem "Twas the Night Before Christmas." Ever since the priest came across his grave in a forgotten spot the children of his parish have celebrated Christmas by placing a fresh wreath on the grave and singing carols. With all that has been done this year for the homeless and the poor there ought not to be one forgotten person in New York.

Yet the appalling thing of the last few days is the number of suicides that have been committed on account of either loneliness or sheer difficulty of living. It may be natural for depressed persons to have an excess of depression at the holiday season, but it shows more potently than perhaps anything else the work that is ahead of those who wish to bring the peace to earth message to all men at all times. One of the most hopeful things tending in

that direction is the Christmas gift of the Poster Advertising Association which has started a campaign of its own for the uplift of the child. From time to time all over the country will appear in slack seasons posters that have for their purpose the education of children and the turning of their thoughts in the right direction. The first came this Christmas. It is a beautiful picture of the Nativity with the words "Ask your Sunday school teacher to tell you the story." But over and beyond all tentative efforts for the improvement of this or of that is the one fundamental thing—the decrease of poverty. When we cure poverty, when we relieve the world of this form of injustice, we open the way for the idea of universal brotherhood, but not till then.

ANNE PAGE.

New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

PROTECTION FOR SENSITIVE PEOPLE

IN THESE iconoclastic days we have developed a habit of sneering at platitudes. We seem to be tired of truth in the form in which it satisfied our forefathers, and demand that it be given a new twist. Yet as the reader turns back with a sigh of relief from his Shaw and Brioux to his Shakespeare and Moliere, and as the musician puts away his folios of Debussy and Straus to find simpler joys in his Beethoven and Verdi, so there are many times when we find in the bromidions of former generations—epigrams when they were new, but threadbare now—the best interpretation of modern incidents. So much by way of apology for introducing the thought that the adage, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do," has not yet lost its significance, for we read today that in New York a man was sentenced to six months in jail for inviting a gentleman from Virginia to have a drink, and then offering him grape juice—which started the trouble.

Not for a moment would we permit the suspicion to spread that we advocate the use of intoxicating liquors, and still less do we approve the pernicious treating system. These, however, are not points at issue. It is the principle of the thing. The gentleman from Virginia, as the pretended distributor of cheer doubtless was well aware, liked his Bourbon, perhaps straight, perhaps with a cube of sugar, possibly enhanced by the aromatic leaves of the mint. Such attributes are associated in his mind with the verb "to drink." An invitation to imbibe recalls these—to him—pleasant concomitants. He accepts the proffered hospitality, and what does he find? Not the biting, stimulating liquor to which he, alas, has been addicted, but an insipid fluid without sparkle or "kick." Truly, this is a disturbance of the peace of the gentleman from Virginia, and his action in causing the arrest of his tormentor would seem to be justified.

Not merely for the purpose of defending this unfortunate imbibor of intoxicants do we call attention to this principle in operation. It is with the hope that the idea may take hold elsewhere, and in worthier cause. There are kindred persecutors of innocent folk who should be placed under restraint. There is the man who desires to know if it is hot enough for you, he who on a rainy day assures you that if this keeps up it is going to be wet, the distributor of loaded cigars, the man who surreptitiously removes the chair on which you are about to sit, and such minor humorists—surely, the precedent of the grape juice man and the gentleman from Virginia could be extended to apply to these cases. They are all forms of assault and battery upon sensitive people, punishment for which should be summary and severe.

To a Sea Gull

Oh, sea gull, soft and white,
With wings that have the might
To baffle winds and fly afar
To rugged cliffs where secrets are
Beneath the guiding Northern Star,

Against the lonely sky you sail,
Then gently on the waters trail
Into a chariot of foam
Across the swirling sea to roam

Tveitmoen is in great luck. The labor agitator is to have a new trial, the court of appeals deciding that the federal government's charge of conspiracy was not sufficiently proved in his case. Five others are similarly favored. Twenty-four are refused rehearings and must serve their sentences unless the supreme court intervenes.

By the Way



Two Noted Public Men Associated

At the end of thirteen years of continuous service to the city W. B. Mathews retires to engage in the private practice of law with Walter Bordwell, recently retired from the bench. It was just a few months before I came to Los Angeles, January 1, 1901, that Mr. Mathews became city attorney. He was at that time not widely known, and while his legal qualifications were well understood and respected by his close acquaintances, his abilities were yet to be demonstrated to the public generally. So adequate were his services that he was twice renominated in party convention and reelected. Had he been willing it seemed he might have continued in the office indefinitely. But in January, 1901, he became special counsel for the department of the city having in charge the construction at the Los Angeles aqueduct. His work in this connection has challenged the admiration of all to whom it is familiar. Quiet, unobtrusive, far-sighted to a marked degree, deep, sturdy and wise in his advice, he has long been looked upon by all connected with the great work as indispensable. The fact that the aqueduct has been brought to its present status with so little of legal complications is accredited to his consummate skill. They who know him intimately affirm that his rugged integrity and unfailing politeness are marked characteristics. Even those who may have disagreed with him have respected him and, generally, later came to see that he was right. It is interesting to note that Mr. Mathews was an office associate of Judge Bordwell for six years immediately before entering public life; that both men give up the public service with the regard of the community; that their friendship of years has never abated and that now they become associated in the practice of law in their new offices in the Van Nuys Building at Seventh and Spring are matters of general interest.

Poet Foley Again With Us

Los Angeles welcomes the advent of James W. Foley, North Dakota's rarely good poet, who, with his charming wife comes to make this his permanent home. For several winters "Jim" Foley has been getting inspiration in Southern California to last him through the seasons until his recurring visit, but this time his stay is for good and a'. I think that Foley's poetry is as genuinely good as its author is genuinely human and perhaps the latter fact accounts for the former. His sympathy with small boys is revealed in his verses which have an appeal to lads as subtle as those of Whitcomb Riley's. A Chicago artist is collaborating with our transplanted poet in bringing out a series of Foley's graceful verses which find a ready market. May this inspirational climate give his muse such a flip that it will never stumble in harness.

Literary Talent in Embryo

California Club members are developing literary talent in the second generation that is of good promise. About a year ago I printed a capital little story of which Evelyn Johnson, a daughter of Dr. Milbank Johnson, was the author, and this week I am pleased to give space to a pretty little poem by Josephine Bumiller, daughter of her talented father, entitled "To a Sea Gull," which will be found in another column. I know of another scion of the house of a club member who secretly sent off half a dozen scenarios to a moving picture concern—his first attempt—he is only sixteen—and who astounded his fond parents a few weeks later by exhibiting a check for \$50 for three accepted sketches. The lad's mother had tried unsuccessfully to market her own productions, which had spurred the son to rivalry.

Little Theater Opens January 26

From the offices of the Little Theater comes the announcement that that temple of the higher dramatic art will open January 26. There have been many delays consequent upon the invariable condition of the finishing of buildings taking much longer than the most liberal allowance of time provides for. The opening play, at latest reports, will be "The Pigeon" by Galsworthy. Meanwhile, the office of the institution at 607 Garland Building is a busy place. John Blackwood is as elusive as ever, but George Barnum

is usually to be found in the most comfortable chair in the place, expounding the principles of dramatic art to members of the company. A model of the theater stands upon the table for reference, and it is all highly edifying. More and more do the prospects for success brighten. There is little substantial dramatic fare of the modern sort this season, Mrs. Fiske's production being the most important in a considerable time.

Graceful Compliment to Frank Chase

What a talented family is that of the Chases of Riverside! Last winter I spoke of the ingeniously simple invention of Frank F. Chase—a water separator for oranges—which he freely gave to the growers of Southern California, enabling them to save fruit to the value of several million dollars last year. As a token of its esteem of a non-member the Fruit Growers' Exchange of Riverside has presented the generous inventor with a gold watch in recognition of the fine service rendered by Mr. Chase to the growers generally. A brother, Lewis, is a talented man of letters, now in London, and of his recent literary labors I shall have occasion to speak next week.

Tribute to Financial Genius

Pride in attainments is not tempered by immurement in dungeons, even though the wrongful use of those talents was the cause of downfall. There occurred in the Hotel Hammel this week an incident as typical of this as that scene in "Alias Jimmy Valentine" where the forger entertains prison visitors at the behest of the warden, by changing the governor's check for \$5 into one for \$50,000 while they wait. M. M. Davidson, the aged swindler who has pleaded guilty to the charge of mulcting a large number of victims in sums varying from a few dollars to several hundreds, was visited at the county jail by the attorney for one of his victims, on a business matter. Davidson has a little money, and is able to pay for the additional comforts allowed those who can afford them. These "star boarders" as they are termed, form quite an interesting little group of criminals and defendants pending trial as the case may be. The attorney called on Davison, and the aged reprobate was in high spirits. "I have been paid the highest compliment," he said. "I must tell you—my fellow prisoners who enjoy the comparative luxury of those who pay, have chosen me as the custodian of the funds whereby we obtain our additional comforts." His financial ability was recognized by the other violators of the law, and his vanity was served.

"Holding Up" the Profession

There are more ways of holding up a man than by sticking a Smith and Wesson under his nose and dramatically demanding "Your money or your life." Amusement people suffer from "hold up games" more than any other profession. They are mulcted for passes, for benefits, and for advertisements, and just at present they are shrieking "Highway Robbery!" because of the demands made upon them by a "Christmas souvenir" magazine devoted to moving picture and theater gossip. The pages are filled with material of such an indifferent sort that it falls even below the level of mediocrity. Advertising in such a vehicle is practically worthless, since the circulation is of a negligible quantity, yet through "wire-pulling" the amusement people and the actors were literally forced into taking "space." No theatrical man objects to contributing to charity, but he wants to do it in his own way.

White Went to See Her

Maude Fulton, now at the Morosco Theater, whose unusual talents as a comedienne and a dancer have placed her at the top rung of the ladder, might have sprung into the limelight in the Thaw-White case, had she been anxious to gain "press-agenting" in that crude fashion. Not that she was in anywise connected with the tawdry elements of this famous—or infamous—occurrence. It was to see her dance that Stanford White went to the roof garden on the night that Thaw punctuated his earthly career, and for a performer to have prestige enough to induce White to make a special trip to witness her work put the seal of success on her efforts.

Lucky No Quorum Is Required

Speaking of San Marino—it is fortunate for that little community that a city is not like a legislative body, which must adjourn whenever there is no quorum. It is whispered that the population of the recently incorporated city, of which George Patten is mayor and Henry E. Huntington, by unanimous consent, chief taxpayer, never since has had the population it had, perforce, when it incorporated. Moreover, the policy of the residents of the city is such that it is doubtful if there ever will be much increase in the congestion. It so happened that considerable improvement work was going on in the exclusive section about the time the colony decided incorporation would bring them advantages they could not otherwise gain, and of course the opportunity was utilized.

San Marino is probably the only city in this part of the state which is boastful of a decrease in population.

Huntingtons Absent From Big Event

By a singular combination of circumstances there was no Huntington at the opening of the hotel of that name Thursday evening. Henry E. was not so much interested in his million-and-a-half investment as he is in his protracted honeymoon, and his son Howard was to have represented him. One of the children developed a case of measles, however, and the big dinner party arranged for the occasion had to be abandoned.

Cahill's Lively Page Disappears

When the Post passed away there disappeared one of the most interesting features of all the California daily papers—the "Candid Friend" page, which had been transferred from the Morning Call. "Pop" Cahill has become editor of the San Francisco News-Letter, however, and so his flow of humor and friendly satire will not be entirely dammed. As one of the veteran journalists of the state, Cahill has had a wide experience with men and events, and his comments are always touched with an interesting perspective, regardless of what one may think about his conclusions, which are usually sane and sound.

Has Energy to Spare

Apparently, the simple matter of editing a mere monthly magazine is not sufficient to occupy the entire time of the volcanic Willard Huntington Wright. I hear that, in addition to his Smart Set work, he will conduct in future the humor column of the New York Daily Mail, succeeding Franklin P. Adams, who goes to the New York Tribune, but he will be assisted by C. L. Edeson, author of the sketches "The Arkansas Man on Broadway."

Courtesy a la General Otis

It is remarkable how the spirit of belligerency of the head of an institution will percolate down through the various strata of employees to the least important clerk. Recently, a young matron with a penchant for faddish things in kitchen utensils became hypnotized by the offer of the Times of a combination "aluminum" set which could be used for practically everything from a wash boiler to an egg beater. She contracted for the purchase of the apparatus, and was dismayed to find soon that a hole had burned in the bottom of it. Indignantly, she took it to the Times office, and showed the hole to the clerk in charge of this particular lure. The clerk insisted that the kettle must have been allowed to stand dry over a gas blaze. The matron informed him that when dry aluminum stands over a fire the odor can be smelled throughout the house. "Well, maybe it did smell. How do I know?" asked the clerk. The young woman resisted the impulse to hurl the kettle at the impudent youth's head, and departed, leaving it on the counter. I make no charge for this advertisement of the General's "aluminum" premium.

Premature Widowing of Mrs. William Winter

I strongly suspect Henry Warnack of the premature widowing of Mrs. William Winter in the Times editorial column early this week. A brief note speaks of "the widow of Mrs. William Winter" being the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fielding Stilson. The fact is that at last accounts the dean of American critics was as prolific with his pen as ever, having contributed notably to the current Century. I impute this error to Warnack, not only because he is the dramatic editor, but because of his superiority to mere fact. This is not a drawback to a critic, but it is fatal to a reporter. If you were to tell Henry that Richard Mansfield would play an engagement at the Mason next month, he doubtless would display mild curiosity as to whether Mansfield were a musical comedy star or a character actor. I happen to know that when writing an article for his paper recently, he referred to Kitty Gordon as an unmarried woman, when "friend husband" had been paraded extensively for the benefit of the newspaper paragraphers, but was saved from his break by a friend. This is nothing against Henry, and does not invalidate his criticisms, which are delightfully fresh in their viewpoint and sanity. The Times subsequently discovered that Willie is still living, and made amends.

Chandler's Functions Cross Wires

This is Times week among the gossips. The latest story has to do with the crossing of the wires of two of the manifold functions of the astute Harry Chandler. As a banker, Chandler was named to the provisional directorate of the Los Angeles Investment Company, and was one of the most active of the investigators. Finally, it was decided that two reports should be drawn up. One of these was frank, detailed as to facts and figures, and intended only for the stockholders in the company. The other was

for the public, and while there was no distortion of the facts, the tone of the report was decidedly more optimistic. Copies of the latter were sent to all the newspapers, and of the former to all the directors and stockholders, so Chandler received both. He placed them in his desk, the story goes, and went home to dinner. Deciding not to return to the office that evening, he telephoned to the city editor to send down and get the report for publication out of his desk, and of course the wrong copy was taken out and published. Since then Chandler has had a busy time explaining how the confidential report came to be given out in his own newspaper.

Fenner Webb Back in Old Position

Fenner S. Webb, former managing editor of the Tribune and of the Herald, and previous to that news editor of the Examiner and of the Herald, has returned to the position which he held prior to his incumbency of these newspaper posts in Los Angeles. He is now night editor of the San Francisco Examiner. For the information of the laymen I might explain that the night editor of a morning newspaper is the man who plays checkers with the news after it has been prepared by the various other editors.

Making an Epigram of a Platitude

I am indebted to Rev. Dr. Robert Freeman for a clever story illustrating the difference between a platitude and an epigram. From the end of this tale subtract the the final word, "about," and see how much difference a little preposition can make. Here is Dr. Freeman's story: "The elders of a certain church were discussing whether or not the wife of the minister was conducting herself in a manner befitting a woman in her position. She was gay, and fond of social pleasures, but one of the elders ventured to defend her, and declared his belief that, after all, she really was quite religious. 'Religious!' one of the others exclaimed in contempt; 'Religious! Why she doesn't even know what religion is about.'"

GRAPHITES

Izzet Pasha has resigned as Turkish war minister. Perhaps, he was given the double-cross for those two z's.

Sir Lionel Cardens, British ambassador to Mexico, and Huerta might save trouble by retiring together. They are such good friends.

Venice is getting ready for a possible "come back" on the municipality. The foolish resort is planning a speed contest of automobiles January 10, to be known as the junior "grand prix." It is a stupid and menacing procedure.

It would seem to be equity if not good law that a man should not be sent to jail for failing to pay alimony when, through no fault of his own, he is out of work. That, at least, is Judge Oster's ruling and it appeals to us as sound.

In spite of the fact that Standpatter Congressman Humphreys lives in Seattle and Publisher A. J. Blethen is responsible for the Seattle Times that city is reported to have the lowest death rate in the country, 8.8 in the thousand. Marvelous!

Councilman Fred Wheeler of Los Angeles, Socialist, wants a public forum designated in which citizens may hold meetings to express their views without interference by police. We second the motion. Make it Griffith Park.

Secretary of State Jordan was relieved of all license fee work by the legislature so he escapes the onus now resting on the state engineer's office for the wretched work of enforcing the double automobile taxation. Inadvertently, we charged this to Jordan's office.

Secretary Bryan neatly countered on Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis, who asserted that grape juice contains twice as much alcohol as beer, by retorting, "It's false on its face, for in that case Congressman Bartholdt would be drinking grape juice by preference." Tee, hee!

Only three in every thousand persons live to be centenarians, announces Dr. Eugene Smith, aged 91, in addressing the National Conference for Race Betterment at Battle Creek, Mich. The other 997 fall by the wayside because the forces of evil prevail over those of good. Dr. Smith has nine years left in which to prove his right to place among the three.

Thus far the Republicans registered in the state appear to be well in the lead of the Progressives, with the Democrats a close third. However, the governor is optimistic enough to state that if the Progressives register one-third as many as the other two parties they will sweep the state. There's Tapleyism for you!

Music

By W. Francis Gates

While the current musical season in Los Angeles has seen very little sociability among musical people the ice was broken in that respect by a reception given by F. M. Blanchard to the members of the Brahms quintet at his hall, Saturday night. Instead of the usual concert arrangement, the hall was seated in amphitheater style, with the piano in the center of the floor. The quintet, composed of Messrs. Oskar Seiling, Louis Rovinsky, Rudolf Kopp, Axel Simonson and Homer Grunn, played the first movement of the Wolf-Ferrari quintet and the first movement of a Dvorak quintet. The string quartet played the Schubert "Moment Musical" and Roland Paul, tenor, sang two songs, the leading one being by Massenet. Mr. Blanchard had invited a number of the representative musical people of the city and vicinity and the result was an audience ready to appreciate the highly polished work of this quintet, than which no better body of chamber music performers has ever been organized in this city.

In the Brahms quintet the personnel is the same as last season, with the exception of the second violin. Adolf Tandler, who is giving most of his time to the arrangement and rehearsal of the symphony programs, of which he is director, has been replaced by Louis Rovinsky. The latter was a pupil of Franz Kneisel and of Wilczek and he proved his worth on this occasion. Members of the Tandler quartet originally came to Los Angeles through the persuasions of A. C. Bilicke, who heard them at Wiesbaden, Germany, and offered them inducements to come to Los Angeles to play at his hotel. Messrs. Adolf Tandler, Rudolf Kopp, Alexander Karnback and Axel Simonson accepted the offer and though that was four years ago, they are still in Los Angeles and have made leading places for themselves. Mr. Bilicke was active in securing the position of director of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra for Mr. Tandler, where the young conductor has distinctly "made good" in the two concerts he has presented.

Successful orchestral concerts are the product of rehearsals, and the more rehearsals the better. Mr. Tandler is so imbued with this idea that he is taking the symphony orchestra through a routine which is entirely new to it. Whereas, four or five rehearsals used to be the limit, for one of his concerts he held more than twenty. And there also were rehearsals in sections—which were just as necessary and valuable as full rehearsals. The result may be imagined. The orchestra became imbued with the enthusiasm of its leader, after finding him well worthy the post, and responded with readiness to his enlarged demands. Result again, a concert in which the exactness, the precision of attack and bowing, and the general scheme of nuance was a notable improvement over the work of past years.

But so many rehearsals require money, a good deal of money. The players must be paid for their time as well as for their talents. And the question of the success of the concerts depends on the financial support given to the enterprise conducted in this thorough manner. It will be "up to" the wealthy people of the city to see that the orchestra management does not lack funds to carry on the concerts in this way. For an orchestra to stand

comparison with organizations of its class, it is not enough for it to program the usual array of classic compositions. The question is, how are these played? Are they put through in a perfunctory, metronomic style, or is there evinced the ruling spirit of a conductor who is broad in sympathies, large in experience, versatile in temperament and rigid in discipline? Such are the men at the head of the big eastern orchestras and with such men and orchestras the Los Angeles orchestra is compared, whether it will or not. Certainly, it is to be hoped by those of us who comprise the un-moneyed class that the moneyed division of society sees to it that the standard Director Tandler has set for his players he is permitted continually to attain by means of the support given him in the matter of rehearsals.

Many encores were the result of the Melba-Kubelik program, Friday night at the Auditorium, given under the Behymer management. The audience duplicated that of a few weeks ago in size and enthusiasm. Even the stage and the orchestra had to be utilized to accommodate the immense throngs which attended these concerts. The co-stars offered each several numbers of virtuoso character as well as lighter encores, Mme. Melba singing Bishop's "Hear the Lark" and Tosti's "Good Bye," among her numbers, and Kubelik playing a movement from the Tchaikowsky concerto and as an encore the Dvorak Humoresque. Edmund Burke's English enunciation proved him one of the few singers who are capable of properly presenting songs in the vernacular and he made a corresponding hit with his audience.

At the January meeting of the Southern California Music Teachers Association, the newly elected officers assumed their duties, Vernon Spencer as president and Fannie Dillon as secretary. There was much discussion as to the debt accrued by the Sunday afternoon concerts of the People's Orchestra and chorus. The meeting was adjourned to January 15 when the board will report to the association the details of the indebtedness and a statement of who is liable for them. If the association is held responsible and the 300 members of it each would pay his pro rata, it would be a matter of only \$4 or \$5 each, if the reported statement of the debt is correct. And then each one could say he had bought his experience cheaply—and know what to do in the future.

Jaroslav de Zelinski is making a translation of Rimski-Korsakoff's treatise on modern harmony. This was written in Russian and it is said has not been published in English. Mr. de Zelinski is well versed in both languages and can do justice to the work of this master among Russian composers.

Margaret Jarman, the popular Los Angeles contralto, has been singing in opera in Rome. Amneris in "Aida" is one of her roles. Her work has brought compliments and flattering press notices.

Archibald Sessions directed two performances of Pierne's "Children's Crusade," one at Christ Church and the other at the Friday Morning Club. The work was new to Los Angeles and cre-

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NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Mephram, whose post-office address is 306 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 15th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018476, to purchase the SE¼SE¼, Sec. 7, N¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, Section 18, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said application will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 17th day of March, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

ated much interest by its novelty. The Christ Church senior and junior choirs participated, with Mes. Vaughn, E. S. Shank, Philip Zobelein, Minnie Hance; Messrs. McPherson, Porter and others, as soloists.

Assisted by the eminent English pianist, Charlton Keith, Miss Kathleen Parlow, a California girl who has won fame and name in the world of music and now stands in the front ranks of the violinists of her sex, will be heard Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at The Auditorium in the matinee Philharmonic Series. This season Miss Parlow is making her first visit to the west since she left the Pacific Coast, a mere slip of a girl. In the last five years she has been the sensation of two continents, her talent having impressed itself on the public to an extraordinary degree. She was selected to play at the Russian concert in the international music festival at Ostend, and the program was made up exclusively of compositions by Glazounow, who conducted. She will be heard with the Woman's Orchestra, playing the Max Bruch concerto, supported by the orchestra and with other orchestral numbers the first half of the program, but with the last half devoted to her work alone.

For the last six months the music loving public has been hearing of Wilhelm Bachaus, a pianist from London who is bound to awaken the interests of the most blasé concert goer, and who comes to Los Angeles for a matinee appearance only Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 14, at The Auditorium at three o'clock. Although Bachaus is a newcomer to the local music lovers, his reputation has preceded him, and it will be interesting to watch his reception. Everyone has a natural inclination to follow the crowd and few are willing to go to any concerts save those given by distinguished artists who have already reached the pinnacle of success, but Bachaus should be received with open arms. His program is as follows:

Rhapsodie in G minor (Brahms); Allegro in G minor, Scherzo in F major (Scriabin); Sonata op. 57 in F minor (Bach); Studies op. 25 in A flat, F minor, G flat, op. 10 No. 5 in G flat, Berceuse, Waltz op. 42 in A flat, Ballad in A flat (Chopin); Serenade (Transcription by Bachaus) (Strauss); Soiree de Vienne in D major (Schubert-Liszt); Prelude in G minor (Rachmaninoff); I Heard a Streamlet Gushing (Schubert-Liszt); Military March (Schubert-Tausig).

Recently, a local paper told of the piano work of Elizabeth Jordaneichelberger. Only an extended notice would do justice to the performance of the owner of this extended name, which will be recognized by her friends as that of a talented Los Angeles pianist.

Lester Donahue has been giving piano recitals in Munich and in Montreaux, under the tutelage of Rudolf Ganz, who is one of the leading instructors and pianists of Europe. Donahue is particularly talented and doubtless will make a name and position for himself.

Melba and Kubelik continue to draw large houses wherever they appear along the Pacific coast. From Seattle to San Diego the story is the same—immense audiences. Such it is to have fame as well as ability. Other and just as good soloists have appeared on the coast to very small houses—there was nothing sensational about their announcements.

It was but natural that Mme. Isobel Carol should have a successful recital in Riverside, where she passed so many years as Isabelle Curl. Her concert at the Loring theater convinced her many Riverside friends of the immense progress she has made in the last seven years.

Los Angeles will have a new musical club if present plans mature which are in the making by A. V. Holmes, known as the "Gibson man," because of the

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fact that he is the general distributing agent for the Gibson mandolin and guitars, the instruments that are different from the conventional brands. It is his plan to organize an orchestra that will include all the owners of Gibson instruments in the city.

Mrs. Estelle Dreyfus gave a recital at the Beverly Hills Hotel recently in which her program was made up of selections from the ancient and modern French operatic composers, from 1650 to 1900.

Mario Lambardi cannot keep out of the operatic game. He is at it again. This time with Carlo Marchetti, of Los Angeles, as his fellow conspirator. They plan to organize a company in Los Angeles next season, recruited largely from Italy, and to present a repertoire of European works.

At the Pasadena Polytechnic, Marie Elliott is giving a series of talks on the orchestral instruments, which are illustrated by players of the instruments under discussion. This plan is most commendable, as many persons have no knowledge as to the individual peculiarities of the instruments which make up the orchestra.

Jaime Overton is now playing with the Chapman Concert company in the east. Lillian Blauvelt, the soprano in the leading star with the company but it is certain the Overton does not lag behind the soprano in public esteem. He will play at the next Maine festival under Mr. Chapman's direction.

It is announced that Paloma Schramm, one of the best known musical products of Los Angeles, will shortly take to herself a husband in the person of Edgar Baruch. Certainly, it is to be hoped that such an event will not curtail her concert appearances, as Los Angeles has no more delightful pianist than Miss Schramm.

Nurses' Directory Headquarters

California Hospital Nurses' Directory has established its new headquarters at 137 North Carondelet street under the management of Lillian Simpson. This is the only incorporated directory in the city and is owned and operated by trained nurses, any nurse being eligible who offers diploma and proper credentials.

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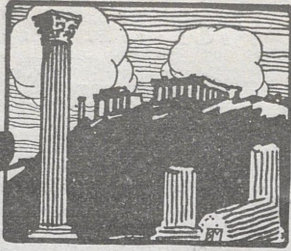
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Dec. 8, 1913.

020591. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Fred Lipert, whose post-office address is 2603 Mozart Street, Los Angeles, California, did, on the sixteenth day of October, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020591, to purchase the S½SE¼, Section 9, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 28th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK:
American and European Artists—Fine Arts Gallery.

Readers of The Graphic who have followed the art reviews in this department for the last two years are more or less familiar with the work of C. A. Fries of San Diego. On more than one occasion Mr. Fries has given local art lovers an opportunity to study his landscape compositions and never yet has he offered us a second rate canvas. The first work I ever saw by this painter hung in a general collection in Blanchard Gallery more than five years ago. It depicted a rocky hillside, dotted with oak trees. The subject was not unusual and neither was the composition, yet I never visited the gallery without noting a group of interested people before this study. One well-known painter declared it to be one of the best painted nature studies he had ever seen. It certainly was a well expressed bit. I remember how well the foreground was painted. It was solid and one could step into the picture without miring. No doubt I am a crank about foregrounds, but so few painters know how to manage a foreground that I always bow in reverence when I find one that is satisfactory. Many remember the figure composition by Mr. Fries called "Too Late." It is not a pleasant subject and it tells too much of a story to be the highest form of art, yet it is one of the best painted genre compositions that it has been my good fortune to see in the west. One noted portrait artist declared that when he looked at this canvas it made him desirous to go back and study figure painting all over again.

It has been my experience that artists and those well-informed on art subjects appreciate Mr. Fries' work more than do those who look for mere beauty of line and color in a canvas. I do not wish to convey the impression that a Fries canvas goes over the head of the average picture lover, yet at the same time his work holds a secret message that only the initiated may read. At no time does Mr. Fries rise to great artistic heights. He paints a solid, yet a tender and poetic translation of nature. His work is broad and his general handling is marked by a dextrous freedom that is never disappointing. His nature studies should prove popular with those who buy canvases for the home, for Fries paints a small, sane, and live-with-able picture. He does not follow fads and while at times his compositions are a trifle fantastic he never offends the most conservative taste. He paints with a low-keyed palette that gives the effect of a high color key and his values are carefully measured, almost to the point of over accuracy.

* * *

All who admire sincere and skillful out-of-door studies should visit the Hoover Galleries in Hollywood, where, for a limited period, may be seen twenty-five of Mr. Fries' canvases. The majority of these works are small but all are of interest and many of them are of rare worth from an artistic viewpoint. There is not a really bad canvas in the lot, although a few of the subjects are a trifle pictorial. "Rocky Slope" is unquestionably the best work shown at this time. It is fine in color and well composed and is painted with a deft knowledge of the painters' craft. "Coast Canyon," while not so successful in composition, is fine in value and delightful in color. "Twilight Glow" is a

poetic rendering that is typical of Southern California and the small panel called "Glimpse of San Diego Bay" is notable for its good drawing and restrained color harmony. "Adobe at Old Town" is rich and juicy in color and is true in character to the crumbling ruins of the days of the dons. "Sunset, Mission Valley" is retrospective in feeling and its difficult color arrangement is skillfully manipulated. "Old Boat House," "San Diego River," and "In the Valley" are typical of the sunny southland, and "Torrey Pines" and "Eucalyptus Trees, Hollywood" are strongly decorative in arrangement. Mr. Fries' shows several eucalyptus trees, all painted in an unusual way and all of great beauty, for their play of lovely color and fine feeling, for flowing lines and contrasted masses. The Hoover Galleries are located at 6321 Hollywood boulevard and are open to the public every day until seven o'clock in the evening.

* * *

Sunday from two to four o'clock broke the record for attendance at the new Fine Arts Gallery, Museum of History, Science and Art, at Exposition Park. In this time three thousand and seventy-five persons, by actual count, visited the special exhibition of paintings by American artists sent out by the Art Association in Washington. This proves the public interest in the new gallery and nothing stands in the pathway of ultimate success unless petty politics is allowed to get an upper hand. The new exhibition of works by European and American artists is attracting much well deserved praise. All of the canvases have been rearranged since the opening exhibition and many new ones have been added to fill vacancies left by the return of borrowed works. Eighty-three oils and watercolors are hung, representing about fifty well-known American and European painters. Several important loans are shown for the first time and are among the best canvases ever exhibited in Los Angeles. Important among these are works by such men as Cullan Yates, Frederick J. Waugh, Gustave Saythoff, Chauncey F. Ryder, Walter C. Hartson, Lee Hankey, Leonard Ochtman, Jules Pages, Berg Harrison, and Charles Melville Dervey. A detailed account of these works will be given next week.

* * *

Julian E. Raymond, the Brooklyn landscape painter, will remain in Pasadena through the winter, exhibiting in the galleries of Hotel Maryland and Hotel Huntington.

Tribute to Tuberclecid

Secretary McAdoo has been authorized by President Wilson to make an investigation through the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the merits of Tuberclecid, a new treatment for tuberculosis. The Tuberclecid company of this city has been endeavoring for three years to secure such an investigation by the government, but was unable to obtain recognition until three patients who were cured by this treatment walked from Los Angeles to Washington and delivered to the President a letter containing the secret formula of the company.

Frederick Samuel Dellenbaugh, librarian of the American Geographical Society, is writing the story of the growth of the United States from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Ocean. It is to be published this year under the name "Leaders to Our Western Sea."

Work of Good Fellows' Committee

Charity is always a commendable thing, even that machine-like variety that sends out a check or an order for groceries, and considers a Christian duty performed. But how much more human, how much more altruistic in its spirit is that charity which puts out the helping hand, when charity-dispenser and charity-receiver meet face to face, not on the grounds of patron and beneficiary, but as man to man—that subtle, uplifting spirit that does more to hearten the weary and hopeless than any stomach-filling but soul-starving donation. Los Angeles has always done much in the charitable field, and especially at Christmas time there have been innumerable organizations which have done remarkable work, worthy of the warmest commendation, in relieving poverty-stricken families and bringing a little holiday cheer into the bare homes of little children who otherwise would never have a visit from Santa Claus.

When it was revealed this year that there were many worthy families who would have no Yuletide joys, not a few of them in actual want, the Rotary Club started an organization, the Good Fellows Committee, whose aim was to lighten the burden. They were joined by the Ad Club, the Athletic Club, the Bankers Club, the California Club, the Credit Men's Association, the German-American Alliance, the Jonathan Club, the Press Club, the Realty Board, the Sierra Madre Club, the Traffic Club, the Union League Club, and the University Club, but most of the labor was done by the originators and by volunteers from outside, since the committee itself, composed as it was of busy men, could give only cursory attention to the details. An idea of the absorbing interest taken by the workers may be gained from the fact that H. C. Warden, secretary of the committee and of the Rotary Club, collapsed at his desk the day after Christmas, as did Fred E. Golding and W. R. Kilgore, prominent business men. These men really constituted the executive force, and working under them were Charles H. Burnett, H. H. Francisco, A. M. Dunn, Herbert Burdett, O. W. Holden, Dr. Walter Reeves, Mrs. H. C. Warden, Mrs. Paul C. Pape, Miss Mary E. Giddens, Mrs. R. A. Whitney and about fifty volunteers. After Mr. and Mrs. Warden and Mr. Golding gave out, Mr. Burnett took charge of the work. Affairs are almost wound up by now, the committee being in need of about \$375 to clear up all outstanding bills.

It was a remarkable undertaking, proving far larger in its scope than the originators had dreamed. Through circulars sent out and through the press the public was advised of the plan to assist the needy through volunteered help. Many offered to supply one family, and were listed as individual Santa Clauses. Many offered the use of automobiles and trucks, many gave their personal services, and there were large donations of money, clothing, shoes, toys, groceries, etc. Each application for assistance and each case heard of was carefully investigated. Of course, the idea of the individual Santa Claus, that is, one volunteer to take care of one needy family, was the principal feature, and was the conception of Mr. Roger M. Andrews, president of the Rotary Club. Many of the volunteers went through personal hardships to carry out their plans, Mr. A. M. Dunn driving twenty-eight miles over the desert to reach one family, as well as providing for twelve other families, with funds contributed by himself and his employees. A. F. Borden played Santa Claus by visiting a house full of children at four o'clock Christmas morning, with a well-filled pack and a tree.

An idea of the care with which cases were investigated may be gained from the incident of one man who ap-

(Continued on page eleven)

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil and her daughter, Mrs. Bernard Smith of South Figueroa street, gave the second of a series of afternoon teas Wednesday. The holiday season was suggested in the decorations of English holly and Christmas greenery, combined with scarlet carnations and fernery. Assisting the hostesses were Mrs. William May Garland, Mrs. Henry W. Howard, Mrs. William G. Kerekhoff, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. Charles Monroe and Mrs. E. F. C. Klokke. A delightful musical program was a feature.

Miss Josephine Lacy, whose marriage to Mr. James Edwin Higgins is to take place Monday evening, was guest of honor at the pink and green luncheon given Monday afternoon by Miss Mary Belle Peyton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Peyton of Westlake avenue. Cecil Brunner roses and violets, combined with maidenhair ferns, filled the baskets which formed the centerpiece and kewpie cards marked places for Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Marguerite Drake, Miss Katherine Flint, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Katherine Johnson, Miss Georgie Off, Miss Amy Busch, Miss Juliette Boileau, Miss Helen Brant, Miss Winifred Maxon, Miss Marjorie Lee, Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton, and Mrs. Charles Meyers. Monday evening Miss Lacy was guest of honor at a theater party at the Morosco, followed by supper at the Alexandria, the hosts being Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maxon and Miss Winifred Maxon. The table had for a centerpiece a miniature electric fountain arranged in a mound of white lilies. Monogrammed cards marked covers for Mr. and Mrs. William Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Janss, Mrs. A. H. Busch, Miss Marybelle Peyton, Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Helen Brant, Miss Elizabeth Brant, Miss Marjorie Lee, and Messrs. Jack Bucklin, Donald O'Melveny, Arden Day, Ernest Benjamin, James Riley, Garrett Dulin and Karl Crandall.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Edwin Janss entertained with a luncheon for Miss Lacy at her home on Windsor boulevard. Covers were arranged for twelve at a table decorated with pansies, hyacinths and violets. Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Harold Janss of Kingsley drive gave a dinner for Miss Lacy. The table was fragrant with Cecil Brunner roses, and covers were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Borden, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Janss, Miss Winifred Maxon, Miss Marjorie Lacy, Miss Marjorie Lee and Miss Amy Busch. Afterward the guests adjourned to the Orpheum. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton gave a luncheon for Miss Lacy at her home on Hollywood, the appointments being all in bridal white. Covers were laid for Mrs. Arthur Letts, Mrs. William Lacy, Mrs. A. H. Busch, Mrs. Edwin Janss, Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. Roy Bayly, Mrs. Harry Borden, Mrs. Forrest Stanton, Mrs. Louis N. Tolhurst, Mrs. Richard Hanna, Miss Virginia Nourse, Miss Elizabeth Brant, Miss Helen Brant, Miss Gertrude Hanna, Miss Mary Belle Peyton, Miss Georgie Off, Miss Bessie Baker, Miss Amy Busch, Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Evangeline Duque, Miss Emily Newlin, Miss Pauline Vollmer, Miss Winifred Maxon, Miss Katherine Johnson, Miss Marjorie Lee, Miss Marjorie Lacy and Miss Fanny McClure.

Surrounded by hundreds of relatives and friends, Miss Ruth Anderson,

daughter of Mrs. M. J. Anderson of Beverly Hills Hotel, was married Tuesday evening to Mr. M. Clarence Mattison of Illinois, the service being read by the Rev. Baker P. Lee in the hotel foyer, which was transformed into a floral garden for the occasion. The lobby, with its pipe organ, was converted into a chapel with an altar lighted with tall candles and banked with Easter lilies and ferns. Smilax and lilies outlined the bridal aisle which led to the chancel rail, and over head there were arches of ferns, with bows of green and yellow tulle. In every corner there were masses of rare blossoms. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Stanley Anderson, was gowned in white satin, draped with rose point and duchesse lace. Over the long court train fell the veil of tulle and rosepoint, which was fastened in cap fashion to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley, and the only ornament worn was the bridegroom's gift of a pendant of sapphires and pearls. The maid of honor, Miss Blanche Kellie of Hollywood, was in golden satin, draped with green chiffon and shadow lace, with rhinestone and gold lace trimming. The bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Florence Clark, Miss Dorothy Mill of Colorado and Miss Katherine Walsh of Iowa, were also in gold and green, and their quaint caps were of gold lace. The attendants carried muffs of yellow roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. Bruce Carlock was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Howard Johnson, Robert McKee, Walter Kays and Stanley Smith, while little Virginia and Billie Lyons were the flower bearers. After the ceremony supper was served at tables fragrant with masses of yellow roses. The bridal table had a centerpiece formed of a golden basket brimming with orchids. After supper the young folks left for San Francisco, from which port they will sail for their honeymoon in Honolulu.

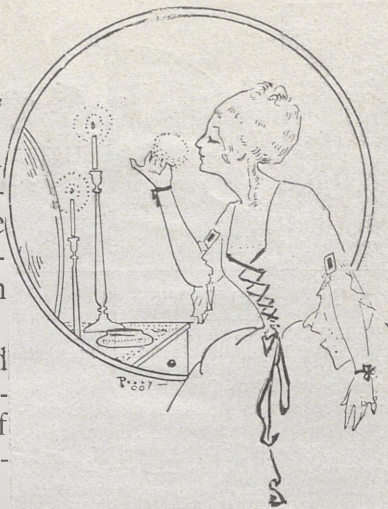
Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams entertained with an informal dancing party Wednesday evening for their young daughter, Miss Dorothy Williams.

Miss Ethelyn Carson, daughter of Mrs. E. W. Sargent, will be married today to Lieutenant Herbert A. Jones, U. S. N. Her sister, Miss Gladys Carson, is to be maid of honor and the bridesmaids are Miss Josephine McAllister and Miss Hazel Ball. Little Wanda Yoakum will be flower girl and small Frank Yoakum will carry the ring. Attending Mr. Jones will be Lieutenants Schuyler Franklin Heim, Leo F. Walch and Murray Smith, all of whom have been enjoying a visit in Los Angeles the last week. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sargent gave a theater party in their daughter's honor at the Mason Opera House, followed by supper at the Alexandria. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Yoakum, Miss Clara Leonardt, Miss Josephine McAllister, Miss Hazel Ball and Messrs. Heim, Walch and Smith. Tuesday Miss Hazel Ball gave a bridge luncheon for Miss Carson at her home on West Sixth street. The table appointments were all in green and gold, and covers were arranged for Mrs. A. M. Ball, Mrs. Mary Maier, Mrs. Frank Yoakum, Mrs. Hoyt Mitchell, Mrs. De Roulet, Mrs. E. L. Mueller, Miss Pauline Vollmer, Miss Mary Forve, Miss Clara Leonardt and Miss Josephine McAllister. Wednesday Miss Josephine McAllister gave a dinner in honor of Miss Carson and Lieutenant Jones and the bridal party. A centerpiece of pink roses and lilies of the valley was ar-

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ranged on a silver tray. After dinner the guests enjoyed a theater party at the Orpheum.

Miss Bessie Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Baker, has chosen Feb. 24 as the date of her marriage to Mr. Arthur Letts, Jr. Her attendants will be Mrs. James W. Dunham and Mrs. Malcolm McNaghten, Miss Frances Smith, Miss Ethel Getz and Miss Gretchen Buttner of Chicago. Mr. William C. Gibson is to be best man, and the ushers are Messrs. Eugene C. Letts, Harlan Weaver, James W. Dunham and Malcolm McNaghten.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kingsley Macomber are at home at 2678 Menlo avenue after a two months' absence in the east.

Mrs. George P. Wilshire entertained Thursday evening with a dinner at the Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, the guests afterward enjoying the ball which marked the formal opening of this palatial new hotel. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Nat Wilshire, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Rowan, Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Ford, Mrs. Fritz Nave, Mrs. Duncan L. Edwards, Miss Anne Wilshire, and Messrs. Walter Van Pelt, Adolph Schwartz, William Reed, Frank Gilchrist and Arthur Dodworth.

Miss Daphne Drake will be the guest of honor at the dancing party to be given Monday evening at the California Club by Mrs. J. F. Sartori and Miss Juliette Boileau.

In honor of Mrs. Raymond Wheeler of Stockton, who has been visiting here for the holidays, Mrs. Rufus Landon Horton and Mrs. John P. McGarry gave a bridge tea Thursday afternoon at the home of the former on West Twenty-fifth street.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank Gross are now in Washington, D. C., where Lieutenant Gross is stationed.

Miss Margaret Gaffey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gaffey of San Pedro, is expecting to pass several weeks in San Francisco as the guest of her cousin, Miss Geraldine St. John. Among other affairs planned in her honor is the big tea that Miss St. John will give the middle of the month.

Mrs. Walter J. Trask of South Figueroa street gave a theater party at the Mason Opera House Monday evening, followed by supper at the Alexandria, where roses and maidenhair ferns decorated the table. Covers were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming, who were the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Janss and Mr. Harrell Harrell.

Mr. Harold Scarborough, son of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Scarborough, gave a theater party Thursday evening in compliment to Mr. Lendle Browning, who is the guest of Mr. Chandler Ward, all of whom belong to the same fraternity. After the theater supper was served at the Jonathan Club, where the table was decorated with college colors. Places were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Scarborough, Mr. Browning, Mr. Ward, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Louise Hunt and Miss Marion Hill-Smith.

Mrs. Mark Sibley Severance and Miss Harriet Severance of San Bernardino, who are at the Alexandria for a short stay, entertained with a theater party at the Majestic Monday evening, their guests being Miss Kate Van Nuys, Mr. Jack McFarland, Mr. Joseph Marsh and Mr. Monroe Salisbury.

Among the Los Angelans who were at Coronado for the New Year's eve dinner and dance were Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mosely, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Moore, Mrs. H. M. Steele, Mr. C. H. Griffith, Mr. John Llewellyn and Miss Edith Grove.

Work of Good Fellows' Committee (Continued from page nine)

plied for money to send to his destitute wife in Indiana. A wire to the east resulted in the discovery that the man had deserted the woman, who was in need, so the Good Fellows wired the money to her and landed the imposter in jail, where he is awaiting a serious charge. But none of the investigation was in a heartless manner. If ragged people came to headquarters cold, wet and hungry, they were given shoes and clothing first and investigated afterward—which is not the usual method of charitable organizations. About 1500 meal tickets and five hundred tickets for lodging and old clothes were given that class of derelicts known as "floaters," fifty dollars in pennies were scrambled among a thousand newsboys, as well as a hundred pounds of candy—not for the good of their souls, but just because it was Christmas. Probably the professional charity workers would object to this, but the committee felt that a clasp of the hand, a word of hope and cheer and a little jollity, rather than the methods of "organized charity, skimmed and iced, in the name of a cautious, statistical Christ" was more in keeping with the true spirit of helpfulness.

The result of the individual Santa Claus idea was a revelation, bringing as it did direct contact between the giver and the recipient. It awakened that sympathy that only the actual sight of suffering and want can bring. Nor were immediate wants the only ones that were attended to, for an employment bureau was established and applications received. Many of the unemployed were put to work by the Good Fellows Committee, many were given temporary work in the moving picture companies, which were eager in their assistance, and the lists are at the disposal of the city authorities so that the worthy may be provided for.

It is estimated that about ten thousand persons benefited from this unselfish endeavor—ten thousand persons who were given a little sunshine and relieved of their weight of anxiety. Many of the contributions came from people of only moderate means, but rich or poor, they gave in the true Christmas spirit. There are still cases to be attended to, "follow-up" cases, and there is a deficit in the treasury that should not be neglected now that the holiday season is over, for there should be many willing to contribute a sum, large or small, to this cause, even though the committee does not solicit such donations. Even with the remarkable results achieved, the administrative expense was less than four per cent, where in most charitable organizations it is from 60 per cent up. Not that the Good Fellows style themselves a charitable organization, for their good cheer was not dispensed as charity, but as the helping hand to a fellow man. They have discovered a neglected trail and blazed a way, without any expert assistance from those versed in such work, which is perhaps as well, since the Good Fellows' idea of giving does not square with that of the professional alms-dispensers. It is the opinion of those who have been most closely identified with the work that the successful working out on a large scale of this plan for dispensing charity and distributing good cheer marks a distinct sociological advance.

And what a happy name the organization chose for itself. Well christened "Good Fellows," indeed!

Spineless Cactus Food

Ranchers are casting curious eyes toward spineless cactus these days, for this new species promises to solve many a problem, as it is said to be a wonderful forage plant for livestock, fowls, etc. According to Luther Burbank, the originator, one hundred tons can be grown to the acre without irrigation. The fruit produces from five to ten tons an acre, and contains 15 per cent sugar, making it a rival of the beet.

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Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Can one translate into words the charm, subtle and obvious, of Julia Marlowe? There is one good, old-fashioned word that describes her, and yet does not do her justice, and that is "comely." There is such a wholesome sweetness and human loveliness about her, such a rich maturity and winsomeness, and beneath it all the subtle radiance of intellect and soul! One thinks of woodland pools, alternately dappled with sunshine and shaded with low-hung trees when Julia Marlowe is on the stage, for in all things about her there is a liquid grace. The movements of her Junoesque body, the rippling gestures of her beautiful arms and hands, the haunting cadence of her voice—it is like the soft whisper of moonlit waters in a summer dusk fragrant with roses. She invests her stage-folk with an illumined beauty, an inward scintillance that inclines one to hyperbole, even on the fatal morning after. And so rare that it is almost epoch-making is the combination of two such souls as Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern. For here too is the mind, abetted with gallantry, comeliness and perception, the fine discrimination that knows with unerring distinction the eternal fitness of things. Perhaps in no other vehicle, save "Romeo and Juliet," is the quality of these two artists so well demonstrated as in that admirable comedy of love and laughter and tears, "Much Ado About Nothing," seen at the Majestic Tuesday night. It has been so long since we have had a production of this quaintly delicious fooling that it has all the flavor of novelty. And the version that the Sothern-Marlowe forces are using is a thing of joy. There is much dead wood among the greenery of Shakespeare's forests, and in this version, the superfluous has all been cleared out, and while destroying no vestige of atmosphere and intruding no note of modernity, yet the play is so smoothly knit together, so in accordance with twentieth century demands, that at no moment does a sighing audience wish to "skip" over a scene or two. The mountings are beautiful, there is incidental music of great attraction, and there are a number of roles done with artistic precision. The Borachio of Sayre Crawley has a compelling power, and the delights of a modulated voice of rich beauty were never more markedly exhibited than by Frederick Lewis, who plays Don Pedro. The Hero of Helen Singer is an excellent foil for the Beatrice of Miss Marlowe, and the beardless youthfulness of John O'Brien's Claudio just as striking an offset for the joyous devil-may-care of Sothern's Benedick.

"Widow by Proxy" at the Mason

It has been several seasons since May Irwin radiated her genial good nature over the footlights of a local playhouse, and her return to the Mason this week, in a new farce-comedy, "Widow by Proxy," brings her a warm welcome. In almost any vehicle which she might choose, Miss Irwin's own inimitable comedy would make a personal success for her, but this season she has plenty of good meat to sandwich between her own efforts. There is a continuous ripple of mirth in the play, much of it that is branded with the star's own trademark—it is too spontaneous, too peculiarly "Irwin-esque" to be awarded to the playwright. But it is a clever little story that the author, Catherine Chisholm Cutting, presents, however, with two

lone women, one an ex-actress who is a widow, and the other a musician, Gloria Gray, who still rejoices in single blessedness. The widow, Dolores Pennington, is worn-out and near to illness, and in fact both of them are worried and harassed with bills and collectors. Comes a letter which announces the glad tidings that Dolores' uncle by marriage, has expressed a death-bed wish that she should share with his nephew, Stephen Pennington, in his estate. But Dolores complicates affairs by refusing to accept the leg-

ilted one girl who had deceived him. Then a telegram comes announcing Jack's return to this mundane sphere. Naturally, when Jack enters, neither he nor Gloria recognizes the other, and until the real Dolores enters, and Steve declares that he doesn't care what Gloria has done, he still wants her, things look cloudy for the merry imposter. It is a slight plot, woven with no intricate skill, but it is clean and merry and there are more hearty laughs in it—laughs that are worked up naturally, and not thrust with machine-made precision—than in any show we have had this season. Of course, May Irwin is responsible for most of the mirth. Her facial expression is a thing to wonder at. To be sure, she plays May Irwin, not Gloria Gray, but who wants anything better than her jovial self—a very rotund self, by the way. The role of Dolores Pennington is handled by Clara Blandick, who makes a perfect foil for Miss Irwin. Orlando Burke is a breezy and likeable Stephen Pennington, and the



RENE NOEL, IN "THE COMMON LAW," AT THE MASON

acy. Jack's relatives have never seen her because of her having been an actress, and since his death in the silent places, far away from her, she has become bitter and resentful. Not so Gloria. When all else fails, she insists on assuming the role of Dolores Pennington, planning to secure the legacy for the timid widow, and nobody the wiser. Comes Stephen Pennington and falls madly in love with Gloria, whom he supposes to be his dead cousin's widow. He insists on taking her to his vinegary old aunts, whom she completely wins over. Then Steve is ordered to rejoin his squadron, and Gloria, still in her assumed role, is persuaded to marry him. She tries to tell him her secret, but he frightens her to death by his relation of how he

minor roles are acceptably done by a very good company.

"Traveling Salesman" at the Burbank

It would seem that after witnessing the troubles of "The Traveling Salesman" for several seasons in succession, that Burbank audiences would tire of his vicissitudes. Not so. At Sunday afternoon's performance the spectators displayed an absorbing interest in the love affair of Bob Blake, the drummer, and Beth Elliott, the pretty ticket agent, and the laughter which greeted the many funny lines that James Forbes has interpolated in his comedy, was as free and hearty as though they had never been heard before. And the Burbank company plays it well. Forrest Stanley has always made a big

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success of the role of Bob Blake, and this performance is no exception. In fact, so well is the comedy played that the many rather ludicrous exaggerations which have crept into the production, are overbalanced and forgotten—such incidents as that weird Christmas luncheon in the station, for instance. Although lacking in repose, Beatrice Nichols rises beautifully to her opportunity as Beth Elliott. It is only when she tries to be demure that Miss Nichols fails. Her scene at the close of the third act is capital and wins the tribute of a burst of applause. Morgan Wallace does an exceptionally good bit as the "heavy" of the occasion, and other roles of minor importance, but done with fine finish are those played by Harrison Hunter, James Gleason, Donald Bowles, James Applebee, and Thomas MacLarnie.

To Show Jungle Picture

Third of the General Film Company's special release will be shown at Clune's for four days beginning Thursday matinee. It is "In the Midst of the Jungle" a Selig three reel wild animal picture taken at the Wild Animal farm at East Lake Park. It has a good plot and contains many thrilling incidents and beautiful scenes, with the favorite Selig actors in the cast. Also will be shown Pathe Weekly of news events and a delightful Vitagraph with Maurice Costello "The Education of Aunt Georgiana." The vaudeville remains the balance of the week. Beginning next Monday will be shown "The Last Days of Pompeii," an eight reel Pastual feature for three days only.

Road Show at the Orpheum

Nowadays the Road Show travels in sections, and the Orpheum is having the first half of it this week. The sample is so good that it incites a desire to see the remainder. There are two girls, billed merely as Muriel and Francis, who have one of the best turns of their kind that the Orpheum

has ever billed. One of them is a beautifully-moulded creature, with masses of hanging hair, who sings sweet, sentimental songs in a sweet, sentimental voice, and who poses with a simplicity like that of one of the water girls on a Grecian urn. And the other is a naively naughty youngster with a fetching lisp, and that elusive, fascinating little trick that for want of a better term we call "having a way with her." With a little more discrimination in their choice of songs these two girls should prove headliners. The crook play is still upon us, and this week it is here with a vengeance in the shape of Taylor Granville's playlet, "The System." The police and their methods are pounded, and the crook and his "gal" escape in triumph. to the utter, abandoned delight of gallery and orchestra alike. Melodrama runs rampant in the offering, and there are thrills enough to satisfy a devotee of Laura Jean Libbey. But its appeal is not to be gainsaid. Mr. Granville in the star role, does the best work of the company, which is rather an ambitious one for a vaudeville production. George Lyons and Bob Yosco, with their harp and their mandolin and their songs, cannot satisfy the demand of greedy listeners. The harpist, although slightly inclined to an ultra-warmth of expression, is a master of his instrument, and the singer, while he hasn't any voice to sing with, doesn't need it, and manages to get his songs over just as well without it. Marshall Montgomery achieves the impossible and offers several new ventriloquist "gags." He is a wonder with his mannikin. Cecil Lean and Flo Holbrook have always been favorites in Los Angeles, and although Mr. Lean is traveling with a new partner this season, he might still retain his old position, were the lyrics he perpetrates a little more pointed, a little less obvious, a little wittier. They are not songs, nor is there any spice of novelty to them, even though they are new. Holding over from last week are Marie and Mary McFarland, the twin nightingales, Jack Hazzard and his funny stories, and Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn.

Offerings For Next Week

For next week at the Majestic theater there is scheduled the last seven days of the engagement of E. H. Sothorn and Julia Marlowe. Their repertoire for the second week includes: Monday, "Much Ado About Nothing," Tuesday, "Romeo and Juliet," Wednesday matinee, "If I Were King," Wednesday night, "Taming of the Shrew," Thursday, "Twelfth Night," Friday, "Hamlet," Saturday matinee, "As You Like It," Saturday night, "The Merchant of Venice." Miss Marlowe will appear in all performances except "If I Were King." The last week has been an especially successful one for the Marlowe-Sothorn organization, the two stars being the favorite Shakespearean exponents in this city. Their productions are lavish and beautiful—well worth the approbation heaped upon them by press and public. After the Marlowe-Sothorn engagement comes Oliver Morosco's big production of "The Tik-Tok Man of Oz," which has been entirely rewritten since its premiere on the Majestic stage nearly a year ago.

One of the most interesting offers of the coming week is the first production on any stage of Mrs. Ronie N. Jaffa's new play, "Playthings," which opens at the Burbank theater Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Jaffa is a local writer, which of course adds to the interest of the occasion. "Playthings" is in three acts, and concerns the everyday existence of Claire Morgan and Maizie North, two department-store girls whose lives are like thousands of others in every large city of America. Selma Paley, who has been absent from the cast for several weeks, will return in one of the best parts she has ever enjoyed on a local stage and one that is unlike any that she has ever before attempted. Grace

Travers has an equally good role as Claire Morgan, while Beatrice Nichols will be seen to advantage as Martha Gates. Forrest Stanley will have the chief male role of John Hayward, Morgan Wallace will play Morgan Trenwith and Thomas McLarnie will be seen as Dr. Meredith.

Sunday afternoon William Rock, Maude Fulton and their company of seventy, including Will Philbrick, Al Shean, Gene Luneska, Kitty Doner, Oscar Ragland, Fred Santley and Mary Ambrose, will begin their fifth week at the Morosco theater in "The Candy Shop." This marks the opening of the last two weeks of their engagement in this city, and thus far they have had a series of capacity audiences at every performance. No organization that has ever been seen on a Los Angeles stage has attracted greater popularity than the Rock and Fulton organization. While the continued demand for seats would easily make it possible for the play to continue much longer, it must soon be cut short to make way for the coming of Irene Franklin, Bickel and Watson, and their company in "The Girl at the Gate," which is making such a pronounced success in San Francisco. That means that there will be but twenty more performances of "The Candy Shop," after which the Rock and Fulton people will journey to New York to put on their new musical play, in which later on, they will return to the Morosco.

Those readers who find an absorbing interest in a novel are always anxious to see its characters appear on the stage, and there will be a large number of Robert Chambers' admirers who will be glad to witness the production of "The Common Law," which is to open a week's engagement at the Mason Opera House Monday night. The book proved one of the best sellers for many weeks, and its dramatization is said to be unusually successful. The characters of Louise Neville, the artist, and the strangely beautiful Valerie West, and their unique love story have fascinated many readers. Mr. Chambers has not pictured the struggling artist in Louis Neville's case. He has shown a man of means in love with his work, striving for higher ideals in art, and using his great wealth to further his ambitions. The philosophy of Valerie West, the model whom he loves, has roused a great deal of discussion among the hundreds who have read the story. The engagement is to be for a week, with a popular-priced matinee Wednesday.

Beginning Monday afternoon, January 12, the Orpheum announces the second edition of its Road Show. Heretofore, it has not been possible to do this, as the Road Show was limited to five acts for the smaller houses. This season, however, it has been necessary to divide it. Of course, it includes several of the first week acts, but five new ones come, so it is almost a new show throughout. The new headline act is presented by Catherine Countiss and her company and is called "The Birthday Present." It is a highly dramatic story of a New York man and a girl who has made the supreme sacrifice for him. A pretentious water-carnival will be proffered by John F. Conroy and two Boston diving and swimming girls. Conroy holds a number of medals, having saved 137 lives. Physical culture exhibitions, scenic novelties and exhibits of diving and swimming comprise the act. Nonette, the singing violinist, is one of the favorites of vaudeville over the entire country. Bert Levy, the cartoonist, brings a novelty. He draws his pictures on a small disc and by means of his own invention enlarges them to full size on a canvas. "Before the Mast" is a naval travesty that will be given by Ed Gallagher and Bob Carlin. The holdovers include Taylor Granville, Laura Pierpont and company in "The System," Marshall Montgomery, and Lyons and Yosco. New orchestral numbers and new motion pictures round out the bill.

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Tuesday Night.....Romeo and Juliet
Wednesday Matinee....If I Were King
Wednesday Night.Taming of the Shrew
Thursday Night.....Twelfth Night
Friday Night.....Hamlet
Saturday Matinee.....As You Like It
Saturday Night.The Merchant of Venice

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Books

What a delight it is to pick up a book which one expects to be commonplace and find it filled with a storehouse of riches. A cursory glance at Charles Vale's novel, "John Ward, M. D.," does not promise much, but even though the reader begins the pages skimmingly and lackadaisically, it is not long before he finds himself absorbed lest he miss a word, for in this novel each word is of value. The story itself, although not of any great originality of plot, nevertheless, has an interest which must possess all things that touch the foundations of human nature. And the characters are so rich in individuality, so consistent, so graphically painted! There is a certain pitilessness of logic in the book which is rather depressing, but it is far from gloomy, for the author is not obsessed with the idea that life is either a tragedy or a comedy, but sees the more pleasant medium upon which most lives are built. John Ward, scion of a noble family, astounds his worldly mother, and his cynical, but secretly admiring old grandfather, by becoming a physician. Not a fashionable physician who administers to women's nerves in a perfumed and velvet-hung sanctum, but a physician of the poor and the needy—a physician who knows that men and women have souls as well as bodies. John is cursed with two sides, one the ascetic, one the exotic. He leans toward the former, until the woman comes into his life. She is not a good woman, and yet she is not a bad woman, for she really loves the man. And he, captive to the warmth of her body and the seduction of her red lips, blinded by the light of her passionate eyes, feels himself slipping into the exotic. The primeval call is strong within him, desire forges chains about him, and yet he is given strength to break the bonds. Not for himself, not for the woman does he rise above the wreckage, but for the sake of the little children who would be born of the union. Too well does his clear vision see the result of a blending of his blood and hers, and he shuts the door upon Love and Passion, to go his way alone. There is nothing saintly or mawkish about it, nothing to brand John Ward as a prig or a "holier than thou" pretender. It is real, fine, and true. One of the most delightful characters contributed to fiction is that of old Lord Daventry, John's grandfather, whose cynical cleverness and wittiness hold many a golden gleam of truth. The author philosophizes on life throughout the tale, not obtrusively, nor bitterly, but in a fashion that makes the reader mark a paragraph here, a line there, to be re-read and thoroughly assimilated. It is an unusual book, particularly in these days when every one writes novels. ("John Ward, M. D.," by Charles Vale. Mitchell Kennerley.)

"Lady of the Lighthouse"

To every person whose eyes are blessed with the power to see the blue of the sky, the mist of the sea, the green of grass, the color of roses, and the love of a human face, there is a soul-shaking pathos in the sight of one who must walk in the darkness, with groping hands outstretched for guidance. In a little volume entitled "The Lady of the Lighthouse" Helen S. Woodruff gives a little sermon on our duty to the blind, but with a sugar-coating of fiction to make it palatable to those who would refuse to read a serious brochure on the subject. Mrs. Woodruff tells, through the medium of

a little blind lad, of the many ways in which the People of the Dark are being taught to see with their fingers and their other senses, who are made self-sustaining, and whose souls are kept in the light through cheer and interest and work. It is worth reading. ("The Lady of the Lighthouse." By Helen S. Woodruff. George H. Doran Co.)

Magazines of the Month

January issue of the Sunset Magazine is marked by a number of fine color portraits and photographic studies, among them a reproduction of Maynard Dixon's painting of Spirit Canyon, New Mexico, from which land E. Alexander Powell is venturing on his automobile trip of which he writes so entertainingly under the title, "The Land of the Turquoise Sky" and "Auto-birds of Passage." Milo Hastings tells of a new plan for agricultural colonization in the west in "The Continuous House" and in his "Stately Homes of California" series, Porter Garnett describes the residence of Mrs. Anita Baldwin McLaughry. In fiction are found, "In the Making" by Isabella C. Woodland, "The Stars Fight for Sissera," by M. B. Levick, "Tent-Mates," by Robert J. Pearsall, "The Battle of the Brands," by Charles D. G. Roberts, "At the Top of the Mast," by Peter B. Kyne, and "The Man Who Won," by William R. Lighton.

Harper's Magazine for January contains a goodly budget of excellent fiction, with a second installment of Arnold Bennett's "The Price of Love," and the last chapters of Margaret Deland's "Turn About." In short stories are "The Honorable Sylvia," by Henry Kitchell Webster, "The Rules of the Institution," by Susan Glaspell, "The Statesman," by Marie Manning, "Petronella," by Temple Bailey, "The Devouring Demon and the Don," by Henry Wallace Phillips, and "Cara," by Georgia Wood Panborn. Robert Cushman Murphy tells of "A Subantarctic Island," David Jayne Hill pertinently asks, "Why Do We Have a Diplomatic Service?" Norman Duncan discovers "Australian Bypaths," Mrs. Eugene McLean's diary is invaded in "When the States Seceded," and Fred W. Eastman considers "The Physics of the Emotions."

Notes From Bookland

Pierre de Coulevain, the French author whose works have been so popular in France during the last few years, and who died the latter part of last summer, was in reality Mlle. Fabre. Nothing more of her personality is known than the mere fact of her name, for she wished to remain an anonymity, and the French papers and magazines respected her desire to be known only through her books. Born probably about 1842, in the fine years of the reign of Louis Philippe, she was at the time of her death a little, white-haired old woman, with dry and angular features, who gave the impression of never having been young. She published her first book, "American Nobility," at the age of fifty-seven. After America she discovered England in "The Unknown Island," a novel now in its 140th edition. "On the Branch," which has reached its 118th edition, will, however, remain the work best loved by her readers. Mlle. Fabre passed most of her life in travel before she began to write, and her books reveal the fact that she was a governess in great families of England and America, Italy and Russia. It is from the charming

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NOTICE is hereby given that Henry N. James, whose post-office address is 522-26 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 10th day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019324, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

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017743.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Carl S. Wilkins, whose post-office address is 636 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017743, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

and patrician girls whom she instructed that she drew the heroines of her books.

Is it because the gods loved him that Stanley Houghton died so young? Concerning a man of but 32 years it is perhaps foolish to speculate, but certainly the plays Houghton wrote in the period following his great success, when managers almost fought for the favor of a new play, were far below the level of "Hindle Wakes." He had not lost his balance. He tried to write his best, I am sure, observes Shan F. Bullock in the Chicago Post. But two bests of the stamp of "Hindle Wakes" are not produced easily even by genius. Had Houghton lived failure probably would have come, he would have learnt and experienced; by forty-two possibly he might have produced a play that critics could not describe as a divine accident. As it was, things were made too lazy almost for Houghton. He ran up the ladder to the top rung in a year or so. Wealth, fame, adulation came to him in overwhelming bounty. He used in his buoyant way to jest about it all, saying that he was the exception to the great rule of salvation by suffering. Well, he is dead. His loss is great. I trust it is well with the boy.

Rudyard Kipling, in one of his recent moods, spoke eloquently of our war between the states as a subject for literature. The story, the epic, he declared has not been written yet; "it is not yet far enough in the past; you can't get the perspective. But it will be written, and when it is written, as it should be, a master work will be born." This sounds well, and also familiar, remarks the New York Times. People have been saying for nearly fifty years that we are too near the great contest of brother against brother of 1861-5 to comprehend it in its entirety, but the probability is that the full truth has been told about it, not in any one book, to be sure, but where can you find the truth about anything in any one book? We could not hope to enumerate the works of history, prose fiction, and poetry inspired by the civil war. A catalogue would contain thousands of titles if it were confined only to works of serious purpose. No doubt the subject will inspire future writers. But what are the future writers to the present readers? One day, the prophecy used to run, the great American novel will be written, one day the great American poem or play will appear. Novels, poems, and plays appear day by day. If they do not reach the ideal, they are the best that skillful and gifted writers can produce under the inspiration our life affords. Let us make the best of what we get. Perhaps posterity will discover in it merit we have overlooked.

Yone Noguchi, so well known on the Pacific coast, said to be the most distinguished figure in the literary world of Japan, is in London. He is quoted as saying that English books have a great vogue in his country. Years ago the works of Oscar Wilde had an enormous prosperity among students. Now the students have discovered Chesterton and are trying with eastern assiduity to understand him. Yeats, too, is finding appreciation, and "Cathleen ni Houlihan" has been staged. Dickens and Thackeray are schoolbooks. Tenyson is popular. Hardy's novels are much read, their pessimistic note commending them. Noguchi will lecture at the Poetry Bookshop, address the Japan Society and deliver a course of lectures at Oxford University.

Under the title "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," publication of a new book by the famous author of "Science and Health" records the events of Mary Baker Eddy's career at its culmination. The book was finished before the pen of the writer was laid aside three years ago, but its publication waited the adjustment of her estate. Like "Miscellaneous Writings," published in 1896, the volume collects many short articles, letters, items and notices, certain ded-

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Nov. 13, 1913.

016434. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that William Threlkeld Bishop, whose post-office address is 7th and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 24th day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016434, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of January, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.
Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Library addresses not long enough to be published as separate books, together with comments of the press on the building and dedication of the extension of The Mother Church building in 1906 and Mrs. Eddy's contributions to current periodicals.

President Lowell has written to Harold B. Stearns, whose "Confessions of a Harvard Man" is appearing in The Forum, a letter in which he says: "I think that a great many of your criticisms are justified. The failure to inculcate the habit of hard intellectual work is very serious, and an evil against which, as you know, we are struggling, though with greater difficulties to overcome than you perhaps realize."

ACCIDENTS UNNECESSARY

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

LOS ANGELES RAILWAY CO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 14, 1913.

019242. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Josephine Brown Austin, whose post-office address is 431 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 30th day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019242, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the timber estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 5th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.
Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 23, 1913.

014589. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Bessie O. Thew, of Cornell, California, who, on Jan. 12, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 014589, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 16th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.
Claimant names as witnesses: Wallace L. Thompson, James F. Vaugen, F. H. Thew, A. Humphrey, all of Cornell, California.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Dec. 4, 1913.

02272. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Emery Lessijah, of Santa Monica, California, who, on November 17, 1908, made Homestead Entry, No. 15061, Serial No. 02272, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 22nd day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.
Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Mundell, of Box 306, Santa Monica, Cal.; Jacob Richter, of Sawtelle, California; Frank Siert, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Nora Mundell, of Box 306, Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

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JONATHAN S. DODGE, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
November 24, 1913.

015309. Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that John W. A. Off, whose postoffice address is 214 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 19th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015309, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 3, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00; the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 7th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 9:15 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 14, 1913.

018955. Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Roscoe H. Dow, whose post-office address is 1317 19th St., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 31st day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018955, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 13, 1913.

018728. Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that John H. Skeggs, whose post-office address is 122 S. Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 10th day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018728, to purchase the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 36, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of January, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 13, 1913.

019004. Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that James R. Blanchard, whose post-office address is 435 E. 29th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 22nd day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019004, to purchase Lot 1, Section 18, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$50.72, the stone estimated at \$25.36, and the land \$25.36; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



Stocks & Bonds



At last the local stock market is evincing signs of reawakening. The cloud of dullness and inactivity which has hung over speculative operations all over the country seems to be lifting a little, and a touch of the more optimistic spirit which has pervaded financial activities in the East is felt here as well. Stocks generally have advanced in the local market this week. News developments were rather favorable as a whole, and there appears to be more initiative on the part of traders, although what could be called a strong demand for securities is still absent.

The most prominent feature of the trading has been Associated Oil, which went to \$43.25, on the report that the Royal-Dutch-Shell combine is negotiating for the control in the company, a report by the same token, that seems to have little substantial foundation. The story of such a deal is mossy in the extreme, and is revived every so often, apparently to stimulate a demand for the stock, for reasons which are best known to the parties who are responsible for giving it the impetus. The market took the story more seriously than usual this time, however, and its effect was accentuated for this reason and because Associated was already strong, as a result of the expiration of a large number of low-price selling contracts for oil.

Union Oil is holding its gain of last week very well, but rules inactive on the whole. Amalgamated Oil reveals a little better tone. United Oil has made quite a substantial advance, latest sales being at 16 cents. National Pacific has been traded in briskly, but has moved only within narrow limits. Midway and Maricopa Northern are both higher than a week ago, as a result of a slightly more favorable outlook in connection with the government suits. These two companies as well as National Pacific operate on land affected by one of ex-President Taft's withdrawal orders.

Los Angeles Investment, although far from active, has been the center of considerable interest, and has made a good advance. At time of writing it is selling around \$1.07.

In the bank stock list there have been changes of minor importance only. Security Trust & Savings is just a shade easier. Los Angeles Hibernian Savings reveals a fair tone.

Bonds, especially Union Oil securities, reveal improvement. The mining list is dull.

Stock and Bond Briefs

There has been a decided change for the better in investment sentiment, which is one of the surest indications of an improvement in fundamental conditions in the situation such as we have passed and are passing through. The bond market has been stagnant for a considerable period. This is not unnatural with the congested conditions of the new security market, but with the lack of available capital to meet the demands of those emitting new capital issues. The popularity of the short-term note has been the means by which many corporations have sought to avoid paying an exorbitant price for capital requirements over a considerable period of time. These borrowers who are forced into the market

nowadays are able to attract investment funds only at higher rates of interest, and governments with the highest credit are no better off in this respect than the poorest corporation. Naturally old season bonds providing for interest rates at the level of the money market in more propitious times have not found a ready market, and when their holdings have been forced to sale in the process of liquidation quoted values have declined. The readjustment of old bonds to fresh emissions of capital has kept the investment market in a state of confusion for a long time and has increased the sum of depreciation charged against the profit and loss account of their ownership.

Decision of the directors of the National Railways of Mexico to pay security holders January 1 coupons with three-year notes has resulted in establishing separate quotations for those bonds on which the owners have accepted the certificates in payment, and those whose holders have refused thus far.

January reinvestment period has been rather disappointing in eastern financial circles; with disbursements in this country of interest and dividend payments of upward of \$250,000,000, \$150,000,000 of which being interest there should have been a more marked improvement in the investment demand. Considering all the collateral influences, however, the average investment demand has been fair and every participant in the distribution of dividends and interest has been able to reinvest on a basis that in after years will prove exceedingly profitable. It is generally conceded that about 50 per cent of the disbursements finds its way back into the investment market, sooner or later. So that a considerable sum of investment money will be available as soon as confidence is restored and fresh courage manifests itself.

Interest payments amounting to \$1,000,000 were made in Chicago last week on investment securities, causing the bank clerks more than the usual work in deducting the income tax, as required by the law, but, it was said, without confusion. Bank officials have become so accustomed to deducting the tax that the work has become practically a routine matter, and attracted little attention today from head officials. The internal revenue department has prepared a list of 12,000 Chicago men and women who are supposed to have incomes large enough to bring them under the law.

Anaheim will vote January 27 on a bond issue of \$35,000, \$20,000 for a city park, and \$15,000 for fire protection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
014689. Non-coal.

Dec. 11, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that James F. Vaughan of Cornell, California, who, on January 25, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 014689, for S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 10, Township 1S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 29th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank H. Thew, Charles A. Toase, Edward W. Lewis, Bessie O. Thew, all of Los Angeles, California.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

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THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and Drama than any similar publication on the coast.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 14, 1913.

019273.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ellis Bashore, whose post-office address is 1447 12th St., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 2nd day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019273, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 14, 1913.

019119.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lester D. Underhill, whose post-office address is 4318 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 17th day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019119, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 14, 1913.

018864.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Julia C. Manley, whose post-office address is 37 Santa Inez Ave., San Mateo, California, did, on the 22nd day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018864, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 25, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 4th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Nov. 13, 1913.

017816.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Leslie B. Taylor, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 2, Box 82, Burbank, California, did, on the 20th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017816, to purchase Lot 1 and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, Township 2 N., Range 14 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$331.36, the stone estimated at \$207.10, and the land \$124.26; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

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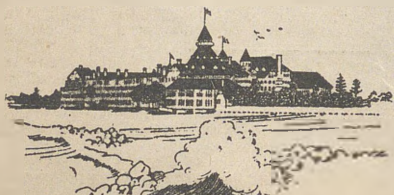
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